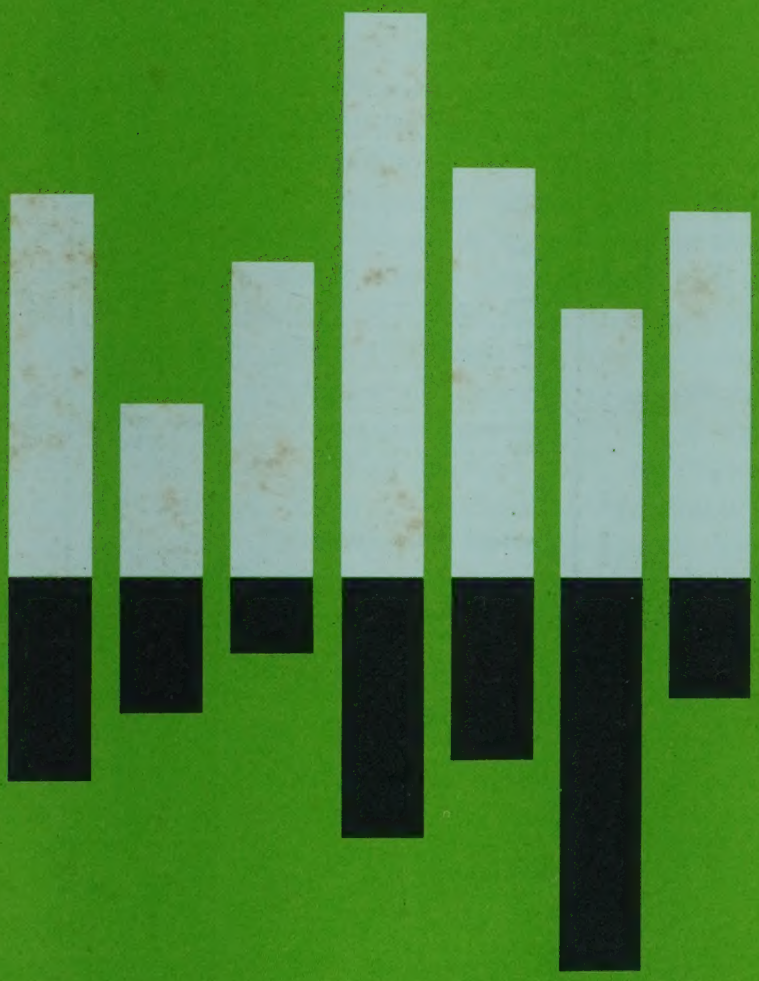
4 VOLUME 24
APRIL 1975

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS



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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. 24, No. 4 **April 1975**

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION - FEBRUARY 1975 *

Introduction

Since the FAO assessment of the world food and agricultural situation in mid-October 1974,[1] there have been few signs of any marked improvement. At that time the situation was reported as worsening, since 1974 had failed to bring the good harvests needed for the replenishment of stocks and the re-establishment of a reasonable degree of security in world food supplies. Many of the developing countries had large cereal import requirements and, by the end of November 1974, the developing countries most seriously affected (MSAs) by food shortages and financial difficulties still needed cereal imports totalling about 7.5 million tons during the remainder of the season ending 30 June 1975, which were not yet covered either by commercial purchases or by food aid. These uncovered requirements stood at about 4 million tons by mid-February 1975. The shortage and high price of cereals and other foods have compelled those developing countries with poor harvests to increase their foreign debts and the burden of repayment. International trade in wheat has been maintained at near-record levels only by running down even further the already small stocks of the major exporters, while trade in coarse grains is expected to fall by almost 20% in spite of a further drop in exporters' stocks. The outcome of the 1975 harvests is thus of crucial importance. Present prospects are for a substantial increase in production in 1975, but these can still be vitiated by bad weather later in the season.

Any apparent easing of the world food situation indicated by lower export prices (Table 1) is largely the result of economic recession, weakening demand and expectations of larger 1975 crops. The currently expected slow pace of recovery from recession in the industrialized countries will only make it more difficult for the developing countries to attain a higher and sustained rate of food production, as their ability to import essential inputs such as fertilizer will be reduced. Thus the importance of international action to help the MSAs cannot be too strongly emphasized. The recent United States decision to increase food aid by 2 million tons, together with increased commitments by other major donors, are encouraging signs.

Production

The latest series of FAO country and regional index numbers of production (see Tables 2 and 4) indicate that world food and agricultural production increased in 1974 by about 1% (see Table 2).[2] On the basis of the present index numbers there was a slightly better performance in the developing countries (2% increase) than in the developed countries (1%). Per caput, however, there was no improvement in either group of countries. In the developed regions, North America (— 2%) and Oceania (— 1%) recorded declines in food production, which were roughly balanced by increases in western Europe and in eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.[3] Among the developing regions only the Far East suffered a drop in both food and agricultural production in 1974; the fall of about 2% implies a level of production only 4% above that reached in 1970. In the other developing regions, there were good results in Latin America (with an increase of 5%) and a sharp recovery in Africa (also up 5%) but still to only a relatively low level, while in the Near East the increase (7%) took production above the very high record level of 1972. Food production in China continued its steady upward movement, with a 2 to 3% increase. Food production per caput in 1974 was as much as one fifth above the 1961-65 level in the developed countries but only marginally higher in the developing countries. In the latter

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* This report on the world food and agricultural situation is one in a series which appears regularly in this Bulletin, in the July/August, November and March or April issues. It was originally presented at the Sixty-Fifth Session of the FAO Council in March 1975. The section on regional production was added subsequently.

[1] *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* (FAO 23[10/11], October/November 1974, p. 1-6).

[2] Some downward revisions of 1974 estimates, particularly from the United States and the U.S.S.R., may however bring 1974 production down to or even below the level of 1973.

[3] Latest estimates indicate a decline of 2 to 3% in eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

TABLE 1. – RECENT CHANGES IN EXPORT PRICES OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	Wheat (U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary, f.o.b. Gulf)	Rice (Thai white rice, 5%, f.o.b. Bangkok)	Maize (Yellow No. 2, f.o.b. Gulf)	Soybeans (U.S. No. 2 yellow, f.o.b. Gulf)	Sugar (ISA composite price, world market f.o.b. and stowed Caribbean ports)	Coffee (Ico composite price New York ex-warehouse)
	U.S. dollars/metric ton				U.S. cents/pound	
1972: January	60	131	51	114	7.90	44.80
June	60	136	53	128	6.33	47.76
December	104	186	69	152	9.15	55.12
1973: January	108	179	79	165	9.40	57.03
June	106	[1]205	102	399	9.38	62.78
December	199	521	113	219	11.85	65.11
1974: January	214	538	122	238	15.40	66.24
June	156	596	117	207	23.51	71.49
July	169	519	132	258	25.03	68.45
August	167	521	146	296	31.10	64.55
September	170	516	143	291	34.15	61.97
October	192	503	152	315	39.50	63.04
November	188	453	144	284	56.14	64.57
December	183	429	142	273	44.88	65.61
1975: January	164	399	132	241	38.31	[1]65.70
February	154	[2]405	120	215	...	...
Average: 1971	62	129	58	118	4.50	44.66
1972	70	151	56	131	7.27	50.34
1973	139	[2]368	98	261	9.45	62.16
1974	180	542	132	256	29.76	67.95

[1] March (first week). – [2] February (first week). – [3] Thai rice, as well as rice from most other regions, was not quoted regularly on the world market from the second week of March to November 1973. This average is estimated on the basis of the few quotations that are available and is only indicative of the change that has taken place in prices.

countries as a group it was lower than in 1970. In Africa per caput production has been below the 1970 level in three of the last four years and in the Far East and Latin America in each of the last four years.

There was a decline in world cereal production in 1974 for the second time in three years. Production fell by about 4% and was about 47 million tons below the 1973 harvest (maize production fell by 19 million tons, wheat by 18 million tons, other coarse grains by 9 million tons and rice by 1 million tons).

The two largest reductions in cereal crops were for wheat in the U.S.S.R. and coarse grains (especially maize) in the United States, although production of wheat, barley and oats was also down in Canada. It was a good cereal year in the EEC, with a record wheat crop, and in the other western European countries. Record or good cereal crops were also harvested in most countries of eastern Europe. Wheat production was slightly down in Australia but still considerably above the harvests of 1970-72, while Japan's cereal harvest was good but not exceptional. In Africa there was a marked improvement over the discouraging results of 1973. Major gains were reported for northwest and most of west Africa, while production in east Africa generally ranged from average to very poor. Earlier expectations of bumper harvests in Latin America did not entirely materialize. Bad weather sharply reduced production of wheat, rye, barley and oats in Argentina and maize in Mexico, with the result that cereal production for the region as a whole is estimated at only about 1 million tons above the 1973 harvest. In the Near East there were substantial improvements over the very poor results of 1973. In China cereal production is reported at a new record of 227 million tons, 6 million tons above the previous record of 1973.[4]

[4] Food grains, including potatoes, amounted to 257 million tons in 1973 and 264 million tons in 1974.

TABLE 2. – INDICES OF WORLD AND REGIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[1]	Change 1973 to 1974 (%)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[1]	Change 1973 to 1974 (%)
Food production												
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES[2]	116	123	122	125	126	+ 1	107	114	111	113	113	0
Western Europe	117	121	120	123	127	+ 3	110	114	111	114	116	+ 2
North America	113	124	122	124	121	— 2	104	113	110	111	108	— 3
Oceania	121	127	126	139	137	— 1	106	110	107	117	113	— 3
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.	130	132	133	148	150	+ 2	121	122	122	135	136	+ 1
Total developed countries	121	126	126	133	135	+ 1	112	117	115	121	121	0
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES[2]	123	125	125	129	132	+ 2	103	101	99	100	99	— 1
Latin America	125	125	128	130	137	+ 5	102	100	99	98	101	+ 2
Far East	124	124	120	132	129	— 2	104	102	96	102	98	— 4
Near East	124	127	138	133	143	+ 7	102	102	107	100	104	+ 4
Africa	120	122	124	120	126	+ 5	101	101	99	93	95	+ 2
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	122	125	123	128	130	+ 2	107	108	105	107	107	0
Total developing countries	123	125	124	129	131	+ 2	104	104	101	102	102	0
WORLD	121	126	125	131	133	+ 1	106	108	105	108	107	— 1
Agricultural production												
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES[2]	113	120	119	121	123	+ 1	105	111	109	110	110	0
Western Europe	116	121	119	122	126	+ 3	110	113	111	113	116	+ 2
North America	109	119	118	120	118	— 1	100	108	106	107	105	— 2
Oceania	121	123	123	127	124	— 2	106	107	104	106	102	— 4
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.	129	132	133	147	150	+ 2	121	122	122	134	135	+ 1
Total developed countries	119	124	124	131	132	+ 1	111	115	113	118	119	+ 1
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES[2]	123	124	124	129	131	+ 2	103	101	99	99	99	— 1
Latin America	122	122	125	128	134	+ 5	101	98	97	96	99	+ 2
Far East	123	124	121	132	129	— 2	104	102	96	103	98	— 4
Near East	124	128	138	133	142	+ 7	102	102	107	100	104	+ 4
Africa	119	122	124	120	125	+ 5	101	100	99	93	95	+ 2
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	122	126	124	128	131	+ 2	108	109	105	107	107	0
Total developing countries	122	124	124	129	131	+ 2	104	103	101	102	102	0
WORLD	120	124	124	130	131	+ 1	105	107	105	107	106	— 1

[1] Preliminary. – [2] Including countries in other regions not specified.

In the Far East region the late and erratic monsoon caused most difficulty in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. In India, cereal production in the calendar year 1974 was the smallest for the last five years and some 12 million tons below 1973. The shortfall in the region's rice production was mainly in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Thailand; there were good crops in most other countries.

World meat production rose by more than 3 million tons (3%) in 1974, mostly in the developed countries, about one third of the increased output coming from eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. The recovery of livestock output in 1974, especially in western Europe, partly reflected the record cattle inventories built up in 1973 and earlier in response to high meat prices, but it also reflected the need to slaughter livestock that producers could not afford to keep. By the end of 1974 there had been a sharp drop in cattle numbers in feed-lots, especially in the United States, and a record number were on grass. Producers in many countries were, and are still, faced with unfavourable cost/price relationships and marketing difficulties. Large numbers of cattle were held back from slaughter in 1974 because of reduced export or domestic markets, particularly in Argentina, Australia and Uruguay. Farm-gate prices for cattle in western Europe and the United States were under strong pressure from mid-1974 onward, and nearly all policy measures taken in recent months have been designed to protect producers' incomes. Prospects for a revival of cattle and beef trade are unfavourable. The EEC and Japanese markets remain closed, and the United States is negotiating voluntary arrangements with its major suppliers to

limit their shipments. Poultry meat continued to be in relative over-supply in 1974 in major producing countries, and marketing difficulties have caused further cutbacks. There was only slow expansion in the production of pigmeat, mutton and lamb.

Among the other main food commodities the production of total vegetable oils and oil-seeds (in oil equivalent) decreased slightly in 1974. Soybean production fell by 10%, excellent crops in Argentina and Brazil not being sufficient to offset the 20% drop in the United States. Groundnuts rose by about 6%, with a large increase in Africa (28%) but declines in Latin America (20%) and the Far East (7%). Fishmeal production increased sharply to about 80% of average levels as the Peruvian anchovy fishery returned to more normal conditions. World output of pulses continued to drop, by more than 1 million tons in India, the largest producer. World sugar production slightly exceeded the record 1973 crop, particularly good results in Latin America and the Far East more than balancing a fall of about 2 million tons in western Europe and the U.S.S.R.

World coffee production returned to the high levels reached in 1971 and 1972, as the Brazilian crop was nearly double the poor harvest of 1973. There were no significant changes in world and regional production of tea, but cocoa improved over the high 1972 harvest, with good results in Africa. The world cotton crop was a record, with better crops in all main producing areas except the United States. Jute and kenaf production was, however, the lowest in the last six years, owing to sharp decreases in area planted by the main producers.

Trade, prices and stocks

World economic conditions in early 1975 are among the most difficult since the Second World War and in many countries the worst since the depression of the 1930s. Widespread inflation is taking place in the midst of sharp recession, with its increasing unemployment and falling real incomes. In 1974 inflation in most developed countries was at peak post-war rates. Prospects for a recovery in economic growth in 1975 are not favourable.

World trade is likely to be adversely affected by the slowdown in economic activity in the industrialized countries. Developing countries will have increasing difficulty in meeting inflated import bills, since their exports, particularly of agricultural commodities, face weakened demand and lower market prices. International efforts will be needed to ensure that trade is not restricted by measures to support exports while restricting imports. The experience of the meat trade in 1974 could well be repeated in other agricultural commodities. The world recession is likely to have serious effects on export earnings of developing countries until, at least, the end of 1976, even with effective international cooperation.

Nevertheless, world trade in wheat (exported almost entirely by the developed countries and imported predominantly by developing countries) is likely in 1974/75 to rise to the near-record level of 64 to 66.5 million tons (against 63.1 million tons in 1973/74), as increased shipments to Asia are more than balancing the reduction in U.S.S.R. imports. However, recent cancellations of wheat import contracts and several large buyers' deferment of shipments to next season have relieved some of the concern for the remainder of the season. U.S. wheat export prices have dropped more then 20% since November 1974.

FAO's revised estimate for world trade in coarse grains in 1974/75 indicates a 20% fall to 54 million tons, due to smaller exportable supplies in the United States. While still far above the levels of two years ago, prices are now well below the peaks reached in 1974.

World export availabilities of rice are estimated to be larger in 1975, reflecting not only larger new crops in some exporting countries, particularly China and the United States, but increased carryover stocks in others. Import demand, although potentially higher (reflecting shortfalls in domestic supply), is likely to be limited by balance-of-payments problems. World market prices of rice have fallen sharply, too. By the end of January 1975 the price of Thai white rice (5%, f.o.b. Bangkok) had dropped to U.S.$400 per ton, against the peak of $630 reached in April 1974.

Exports of soybeans have been far below forecasts and, despite poor crops in several importing countries, prices have remained relatively low, reflecting a decrease in demand. Prices of other food and non-food commodities are also moving downward.

Ocean freight rates have recently fallen sharply: by early 1975 they were down to levels lower than in 1972/73, before the sharp rise in oil prices occurred.

An encouraging feature is the new trade, aid and cooperation agreement between the EEC and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries (ACPs), concluded on 29 January 1975 after 18 months of negotiations. One important element in the agreement is the establishment of a commodity earnings stabilization scheme through which the ACP countries would be compensated for trade losses resulting from a fall in the prices of their commodity exports to the EEC. Agricultural products covered by the agreement include cocoa, coffee, cotton, copra, coconut, groundnuts and groundnut oil, palm products, bananas and tea.

UNCTAD has proposed a $10 700 million plan to establish a multicommodity world stock of 18 major commodities (11 of them agricultural), including a buffer stock of 36 million tons of cereals,

TABLE 3. – ESTIMATED TOTAL CARRYOVER STOCKS OF CEREALS [1]

	Closing stocks [2]					
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 [3]
	Million metric tons					
WHEAT						
Main exporting countries	65	50	49	29	26	20
Main importing countries	9	11	13	10	8	7
Others	13	11	12	11	10	9
Total	87	72	74	50	44	36
RICE						
Main exporting countries	10	9	6	4	4	4
Others	15	15	15	9	10	9
Total	25	24	21	13	14	13
COARSE GRAINS						
Main exporting countries	54	39	54	39	28	19
Main importing countries	12	11	12	12	12	11
Others	23	21	22	20	18	18
Total	89	71	88	71	58	48
TOTAL CEREALS	201	167	183	134	116	97
	Percent					
Proportion of total available supplies	26	19	22	14	13	11

NOTE: Preliminary FAO estimates subject to revision. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

[1] Excluding China and U.S.S.R. – [2] At the close of the countries' respective crop seasons. – [3] Forecast.

With the fall in world cereal production in 1974, stocks in the main exporting countries are expected to decline again (see Table 3) and to reach very low levels. Wheat stocks are likely to be only 20 million tons by the end of the 1974/75 season, 6 million tons down from the previous year's figure and less than one third of that of 1970. Coarse grain stocks are expected to fall to 19 million tons (28 million in 1973/74). Rice stocks in the main exporting countries are estimated to stay unchanged at 4 million tons. Total cereal carryover stocks (excluding two of the largest producing and consuming countries, China and the U.S.S.R.) are forecast to fall below 100 million tons by the end of the current season, bringing them to less than half their level of 1970. This would be equivalent to only about 11% of total available supplies, whereas FAO estimates that a minimum ratio of 17 to 18% is required to assure world food security.

In view of this difficult situation, several countries have established national cereal stock targets or increased their existing targets, and the system of coordinated national stocks, as embodied in the International Undertaking on World Food Security, has been officially submitted to governments for adoption.

Fertilizers

During 1974 a shortage of fertilizers of all three major nutrients — nitrogen, phosphorus and potash — caused supply problems during the first nine months. Fertilizer prices reached an unprecedented level. Toward the end of 1974 the supply situation eased (except for potash) as many developing countries limited their purchases, and world fertilizer prices started to ease, although remaining very high. However, prices of potassic fertilizers continued to rise into 1975 after a slow start.

Against this background of scarcity and high prices the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS) was established in July 1974 and has since been monitoring the fertilizer supply and demand situation with special reference to the needs of the MSA countries. It appears that the 33 MSA countries will probably suffer a shortfall of 337 000 tons of nutrients in 1974/75, costing about $180 million, largely owing to their inability to pay for this quantity themselves or to obtain funds from other sources.

For the second half of 1975, fertilizer requirements of the MSA countries are about 1.3 million tons of nutrient, costing $880 million; as much as $660 million of this are needed to cover the increase in prices above 1972/73 levels. The $880 million need to be committed soon if the fertilizer is to be available for application to crops to be sown in the latter half of 1975.

The most seriously affected countries

International efforts to assist the countries which have been hardest hit by sharp increases in prices of imported food, fuel and fertilizer, through the United Nations Emergency Operation (UNEO) and the IFS, have contributed to a situation where many "were able on the whole to maintain their essential imports at a tolerable level in 1974 without drawing heavily on their foreign exchange reserves."[5] FAO has focused its efforts on enabling MSA countries to meet their deficits of food and fertilizers. The scarcity of world cereal supplies made their orderly management and equitable distribution an urgent matter in late 1974. If supplies had been allocated purely by price and cash purchase, many MSA countries would have been unable to obtain the im-

[5] Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in *Report on Progress of the U. N. Emergency Operation*, 21 January 1975.

ports they needed. Their total grain import requirements in 1974/75 were assessed in November 1974 at 17 million tons, almost 5 million tons more than in 1973/74, while their import needs not yet covered, as stated earlier, amounted to no less than 7.5 million tons, valued at about $1 800 million, including freight. The exporting countries agreed at an Urgent Intergovernmental Consultation called by the Director-General of FAO on 29 November 1974 that supplies were available to cover the needs of the MSA countries, but that the problem was one of funding.

By mid-February, the uncovered grain import requirements of the MSA countries (up to mid-1975) were down to about 4 million tons, because of additional commercial purchases by the countries concerned, as well as additional food aid. It is not possible at present to say how much of the commercial purchases were facilitated by credits from third countries. A number of MSA countries still face difficult problems in the procurement of grain imports, as well as in ensuring their timely arrival, but progress so far achieved gives reason to hope that the outstanding imports to mid-1975 will also be met, particularly in view of the recently increased food aid availabilities in the United States.

Food aid

Food aid transactions in cereals declined in 1974 to only 3.1 million tons, from 5.2 million tons in 1973 — a 40% drop in volume but a 20% drop in value due to the steep rise in cereal prices. However, total food aid commitments known to FAO for 1975 now amount to 8.8 million tons. The details by major donor countries, in millions of tons, are as follows: United States 5.5, EEC 1.3, Canada 1.0, Australia 0.4.

1974 regional production

WESTERN EUROPE

Regional production in 1974 increased by 3% (Table 4), with a particularly sharp rise in beef. Cereals generally had a good year, with record wheat crops in both the region (62 million tons) and the EEC (45 million). Most countries had bumper wheat crops. In the United Kingdom the average yield of 4.8 tons per hectare set a new record, but in most countries a larger sown area (up 1 million hectares in the region) accounted for the increases. However, much of the wheat was of poor quality, suitable only for livestock feeding. Coarse grains were close to the high 1973 level; barley, oats and rye did even better, but maize was slightly down. Sugar fell by 7% in both the region (11.0 million tons) and the EEC (8.9 million tons). The sugarbeet crop was badly affected by drought and disease in many of the countries; disease damaged crops in Belgium, France and the United Kingdom. The fruit harvest was poor, owing to bad weather at flowering time, with reductions of as much as 15% for apples and 7% for pears. Vegetable production was significantly lower in the F.R.G., increased in France and Italy and remained unchanged in Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands. The EEC potato crop was down 2%, and potato production in the region continued to decline.

There was a large increase in beef production (8% in the region, 26% in France), owing in part to the peak phase of the production cycle and to price policies favouring beef rather than milk. Heavy slaughterings were also encouraged by a tight cost/price squeeze, and the resulting beef supplies threatened to outrun available storage space and accumulated into a beef "mountain" of over 300 000 tons. Pork production was up by 4 to 5% in the region and slightly more in Mediterranean countries. Mutton production increased by 5% and poultry meat by 2%. Milk production rose by about 3%, but fell in some EEC countries. Milk deliveries rose sharply in the Netherlands (6%) and Belgium and slightly in Denmark and the F.R.G.; there was no change in France, but there were reductions in Ireland and the United Kingdom. EEC butter production was down by about 5%.

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.

On the whole, the 1974 results were rather good, especially in the light of the exceptional performance of the U.S.S.R.'s agriculture in the preceding year. Weather conditions varied greatly from country to country and during the season. A fairly cool spring was reported almost everywhere; droughts occurred in some eastern areas of the U.S.S.R. and in some regions of Bulgaria and in Romania, while excessive rain fell in the northwestern parts of the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe.

Following the exceptional 1973 grain crop of more than 220 million tons, total grain production in the U.S.S.R. in 1974, at 195 million tons, was 10 million tons below the annual plan target of about 205 million tons. The fall in total grain production was entirely the result of lower wheat output owing to lesser yields of spring wheat in some parts of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Wheat output, at 84 million tons, was close to the level of 1972 but 26 million tons below the exceptional crop of 1973. However, the introduction of additional price incentives for barley and oats resulted in an expansion of the area under these crops. As the area under maize also increased, total production of coarse grains was high.

Excellent grain harvests were reported in Czechoslovakia, the G.D.R. and Poland; this is of particular

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
WESTERN EUROPE												
Food production												
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY												
Belgium	120	130	125	130	133	+ 2	115	125	119	124	126	+ 2
Denmark	95	99	96	102	102	0	90	94	91	95	94	— 1
France	116	122	122	126	123	— 2	109	113	112	115	111	— 3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	116	121	115	116	119	+ 2	109	114	108	108	110	+ 2
Ireland	115	128	121	121	127	+ 5	111	122	114	114	119	+ 4
Italy	120	120	115	121	125	+ 3	115	113	108	112	115	+ 2
Luxembourg	98	100	100	102	106	+ 4	93	94	94	95	98	+ 3
Netherlands	128	138	134	142	143	0	118	125	120	126	126	0
United Kingdom	116	119	120	121	126	+ 5	112	115	115	115	121	+ 5
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
Austria	110	112	109	113	114	+ 1	107	108	104	108	108	+ 1
Finland	111	119	119	113	116	+ 3	109	116	116	109	112	+ 2
Greece	141	140	143	141	152	+ 8	136	134	137	135	145	+ 7
Iceland	101	100	107	109	111	+ 2	91	90	95	96	97	+ 1
Malta	142	148	150	155	161	+ 4	142	148	151	156	160	+ 3
Norway	104	106	109	113	119	+ 5	98	100	101	105	110	+ 5
Portugal	110	102	104	107	110	+ 3	103	95	96	98	100	+ 2
Spain	125	129	133	139	155	+ 12	116	119	121	125	138	+ 10
Sweden	104	106	108	103	112	+ 8	99	100	101	96	104	+ 8
Switzerland	108	114	112	117	122	+ 4	100	104	99	104	107	+ 3
Yugoslavia	117	131	127	137	149	+ 9	109	121	117	124	134	+ 8
REGIONAL	117	121	120	123	127	+ 3	110	114	111	114	116	+ 2
Agricultural production												
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY												
Belgium	117	128	122	127	130	+ 2	113	123	117	121	123	+ 2
Denmark	95	99	96	102	102	0	90	94	91	95	94	— 1
France	116	121	122	125	122	— 2	108	113	112	115	111	— 3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	116	121	115	116	119	+ 2	108	114	108	108	110	+ 2
Ireland	114	127	120	120	126	+ 5	110	121	114	113	118	+ 4
Italy	120	120	115	121	125	+ 3	114	113	108	112	115	+ 2
Luxembourg	98	100	100	102	106	+ 4	93	94	94	95	98	+ 3
Netherlands	127	137	132	141	141	0	116	124	119	125	125	0
United Kingdom	115	119	120	120	126	+ 5	111	114	115	115	120	+ 5
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
Austria	110	112	109	113	114	+ 1	106	107	104	108	108	+ 1
Finland	111	119	119	113	116	+ 3	109	116	116	109	112	+ 2
Greece	134	133	136	135	144	+ 6	129	128	131	129	137	+ 6
Iceland	97	97	103	105	107	+ 2	88	87	92	93	94	+ 1
Malta	142	148	150	155	161	+ 4	142	148	151	156	160	+ 3
Norway	103	106	108	113	119	+ 5	98	99	101	104	109	+ 5
Portugal	109	102	104	107	110	+ 3	103	95	96	98	100	+ 2
Spain	123	127	130	137	152	+ 11	114	117	119	123	135	+ 10
Sweden	104	106	108	103	111	+ 8	98	100	101	96	104	+ 8
Switzerland	108	114	112	117	122	+ 4	100	104	99	104	107	+ 3
Yugoslavia	116	129	126	135	147	+ 9	108	119	116	123	132	+ 8
REGIONAL	116	121	119	122	126	+ 3	110	113	111	113	116	+ 2

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES (*continued*)

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.												
Food production												
Eastern Europe	118	124	134	138	143	+ 4	112	118	126	129	133	+ 3
U.S.S.R.	135	136	132	153	154	+ 1	125	125	120	137	137	0
REGIONAL	130	132	133	148	150	+ 2	121	122	122	135	136	+ 1
Agricultural production												
Eastern Europe	117	124	134	137	143	+ 4	112	117	126	129	133	+ 3
U.S.S.R.	135	136	132	152	153	+ 1	125	125	120	137	137	0
REGIONAL	129	132	133	147	150	+ 2	121	122	122	134	135	+ 1
NORTH AMERICA												
Food production												
Canada	106	123	113	115	110	— 5	94	108	99	99	93	— 6
United States	114	124	123	125	123	— 2	105	114	111	113	110	— 3
REGIONAL	113	124	122	124	121	— 2	104	113	110	111	108	— 3
Agricultural production												
Canada	106	123	113	116	111	— 4	95	108	98	100	94	— 6
United States	109	118	118	120	119	— 1	101	108	107	108	106	— 2
REGIONAL	109	119	118	120	118	— 1	100	108	106	107	105	— 2
OCEANIA												
Food production												
Australia	122	129	127	143	141	— 1	107	111	107	120	117	— 3
New Zealand	118	121	124	125	124	— 1	107	107	108	107	104	— 3
REGIONAL	121	127	126	139	137	— 1	106	110	107	117	113	— 3
Agricultural production												
Australia	121	125	123	129	126	— 3	106	107	104	108	104	— 4
New Zealand	118	119	120	119	117	— 2	106	106	105	102	98	— 4
REGIONAL	121	123	123	127	124	— 2	106	107	104	106	102	— 4

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES (*continued*)

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
LATIN AMERICA												
Food production												
CENTRAL AMERICA												
Costa Rica	158	171	182	176	188	+ 7	126	132	137	129	134	+ 4
El Salvador	126	137	127	143	149	+ 4	101	106	95	102	103	+ 1
Guatemala	130	137	139	152	150	— 1	107	109	108	114	110	— 4
Honduras	147	165	160	170	163	— 4	117	126	118	122	113	— 7
Mexico	132	138	138	145	152	+ 5	104	105	101	103	105	+ 2
Nicaragua	134	144	146	149	157	+ 5	109	114	112	111	112	+ 1
Panama	141	152	152	155	165	+ 6	112	117	113	112	115	+ 3
CARIBBEAN												
Barbados	97	88	78	82	75	— 8	97	88	77	81	74	— 9
Cuba	143	116	103	113	117	+ 4	123	99	86	93	95	+ 3
Dominican Republic	133	137	146	147	156	+ 6	105	105	108	105	107	+ 2
Haiti	110	113	113	115	117	+ 1	93	93	91	91	89	— 1
Jamaica	104	112	107	104	108	+ 4	89	94	88	84	86	+ 2
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	114	108	109	114	122	+ 7	102	96	95	99	104	+ 5
Bolivia	130	135	142	148	152	+ 2	110	112	115	117	117	0
Brazil	128	134	144	144	152	+ 6	105	107	111	109	111	+ 3
Chile	121	123	122	108	116	+ 8	104	103	101	87	93	+ 6
Colombia	124	129	130	124	128	+ 4	98	99	96	88	88	0
Ecuador	121	125	118	115	119	+ 4	96	95	87	83	83	0
Guyana	120	132	125	131	137	+ 5	97	105	97	99	101	+ 2
Paraguay	124	128	127	133	134	+ 1	98	98	94	95	93	— 2
Peru	129	130	130	136	139	+ 2	104	102	99	100	99	— 1
Uruguay	116	96	96	106	112	+ 6	106	87	86	94	98	+ 5
Venezuela	147	148	151	158	166	+ 6	117	114	112	113	116	+ 2
REGIONAL	125	125	128	130	137	+ 5	102	100	99	98	101	+ 2
Agricultural production												
CENTRAL AMERICA												
Costa Rica	157	169	181	174	186	+ 7	125	131	136	128	133	+ 4
El Salvador	113	125	122	134	143	+ 7	90	96	91	96	99	+ 3
Guatemala	127	134	142	155	161	+ 3	104	107	110	117	118	0
Honduras	144	161	158	168	162	— 4	114	123	117	120	112	— 7
Mexico	122	129	129	134	142	+ 6	96	98	95	95	98	+ 3
Nicaragua	122	133	144	146	169	+ 15	100	106	111	109	121	+ 11
Panama	141	151	152	155	165	+ 6	112	117	113	112	115	+ 3
CARIBBEAN												
Barbados	97	88	78	82	75	— 8	97	88	77	81	74	— 9
Cuba	141	114	103	112	116	+ 4	121	97	86	92	94	+ 3
Dominican Republic	130	134	144	146	152	+ 4	102	102	106	104	104	+ 1
Haiti	108	111	112	114	115	+ 1	91	92	90	89	89	— 1
Jamaica	104	112	107	104	108	+ 4	89	94	88	84	85	+ 2
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	113	106	107	113	119	+ 6	101	94	94	97	102	+ 5
Bolivia	130	136	145	160	155	— 3	110	113	117	126	119	— 5
Brazil	128	132	143	142	150	+ 5	105	105	111	107	110	+ 2
Chile	121	121	119	105	113	+ 8	103	102	98	85	90	+ 6
Colombia	126	131	131	127	132	+ 4	100	100	97	91	91	0
Ecuador	121	124	118	116	120	+ 4	96	95	87	83	83	0
Guyana	120	132	126	131	138	+ 5	98	105	97	99	101	+ 2
Paraguay	123	125	127	138	139	+ 1	98	95	94	98	96	— 2
Peru	121	121	119	126	130	+ 3	97	95	91	93	93	0
Uruguay	111	96	89	97	102	+ 5	102	87	80	86	89	+ 4
Venezuela	146	148	151	158	167	+ 5	116	114	112	114	116	+ 2
REGIONAL	122	122	125	128	134	+ 5	101	98	97	96	99	+ 2

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES (*continued*)

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
FAR EAST												
Food production												
SOUTH ASIA												
Bangladesh	117	107	106	127	123	— 3	92	81	78	90	84	— 7
India	123	123	117	128	121	— 6	105	103	96	103	95	— 8
Nepal	111	118	102	116	113	— 2	96	99	84	93	89	— 4
Pakistan	147	144	148	153	158	+ 3	120	113	113	114	113	0
Sri Lanka	118	116	117	115	126	+ 9	99	96	94	90	97	+ 7
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA												
Burma	110	111	103	116	119	+ 2	94	92	84	93	93	0
Indonesia	123	126	125	139	143	+ 3	102	102	98	105	105	0
Khmer Republic	147	114	96	64	64	+ 1	121	91	75	48	47	— 2
Korea, Rep. of	129	130	131	140	141	+ 1	108	106	105	109	107	— 2
Laos	152	144	145	154	159	+ 3	128	118	116	120	121	0
Malaysia												
Sabah	149	172	216	212	254	+ 20	116	129	157	148	171	+ 15
Sarawak	131	138	145	151	155	+ 2	105	107	108	108	107	— 1
West Malaysia	144	157	166	180	195	+ 8	120	127	131	138	146	+ 6
Philippines	127	129	128	143	146	+ 2	101	99	95	103	101	— 1
Thailand	130	136	125	147	154	+ 4	104	105	94	107	108	+ 1
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	114	122	124	135	138	+ 2	97	102	101	108	109	0
Developing countries	124	124	120	132	129	— 2	104	102	96	102	98	— 4
China	122	126	124	128	131	+ 2	108	109	105	108	108	0
Japan	120	114	122	122	124	+ 2	112	106	111	110	111	0
Agricultural production												
SOUTH ASIA												
Bangladesh	116	103	105	124	119	— 4	92	79	78	88	81	— 8
India	121	123	117	127	120	— 6	104	103	96	102	94	— 8
Nepal	111	118	103	117	114	— 2	96	100	85	94	90	— 4
Pakistan	147	148	150	154	158	+ 3	120	117	115	114	114	0
Sri Lanka	119	117	117	115	125	+ 8	101	96	94	91	96	+ 6
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA												
Burma	110	111	104	118	119	+ 1	94	92	85	94	93	— 1
Indonesia	122	124	124	136	141	+ 3	102	100	97	104	104	0
Khmer Republic	140	107	93	63	63	+ 1	115	86	72	47	46	— 3
Korea, Rep. of	131	132	137	145	147	+ 1	110	108	110	114	112	— 1
Laos	152	145	146	155	160	+ 3	128	119	117	121	121	0
Malaysia												
Sabah	141	150	173	185	216	+ 17	110	113	125	129	145	+ 13
Sarawak	90	91	94	125	132	+ 6	72	70	70	89	91	+ 2
West Malaysia	151	161	166	187	202	+ 8	126	131	131	144	151	+ 5
Philippines	126	127	127	142	144	+ 2	100	98	94	102	100	— 2
Thailand	130	137	128	151	154	+ 2	104	106	96	109	108	— 1
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	111	119	119	130	133	+ 3	94	100	98	104	105	+ 1
Developing countries	123	124	121	132	129	— 2	104	102	96	103	98	— 4
China	123	126	124	129	131	+ 2	108	110	106	108	108	0
Japan	119	113	120	121	122	+ 1	111	104	110	109	109	0

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES (*continued*)

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
NEAR EAST	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
Food production												
NEAR EAST IN AFRICA												
Egypt	125	130	133	135	139	+ 3	104	104	104	102	103	0
Libyan Arab Republic	123	108	185	166	176	+ 6	100	85	141	123	126	+ 2
Sudan	147	153	156	158	154	— 2	120	120	119	116	110	— 5
NEAR EAST IN ASIA												
Afghanistan	104	99	112	120	127	+ 6	89	82	91	95	97	+ 3
Cyprus	156	177	169	165	200	+ 21	148	165	157	152	182	+ 20
Iran	139	128	140	145	150	+ 3	114	102	108	108	109	0
Iraq	132	128	183	135	163	+ 20	105	98	135	96	112	+ 16
Jordan	46	64	76	40	74	+ 86	37	50	57	29	52	+ 80
Lebanon	121	138	152	141	153	+ 8	99	110	117	106	111	+ 5
Saudi Arabia	130	134	137	139	148	+ 7	108	108	107	106	109	+ 4
Syrian Arab Republic	81	85	140	101	147	+ 45	66	66	105	74	103	+ 40
Turkey	126	131	137	131	142	+ 8	105	106	108	100	106	+ 5
Yemen Arab Republic	82	106	116	116	103	— 11	68	85	91	88	76	— 14
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	114	126	129	132	134	+ 2	95	102	101	100	99	— 1
Developing countries	124	127	138	133	143	+ 7	102	102	107	100	104	+ 4
Israel	144	166	181	178	184	+ 4	119	133	142	136	138	+ 1
Agricultural production												
NEAR EAST IN AFRICA												
Egypt	123	127	130	131	134	+ 3	102	102	102	99	99	0
Libyan Arab Republic	124	111	182	164	174	+ 6	101	87	139	121	124	+ 2
Sudan	150	155	157	155	155	0	121	121	120	114	111	— 3
NEAR EAST IN ASIA												
Afghanistan	104	99	112	119	126	+ 5	89	82	91	94	97	+ 3
Cyprus	154	174	167	163	197	+ 21	145	163	154	149	180	+ 20
Iran	137	127	141	145	151	+ 4	112	101	109	108	110	+ 1
Iraq	133	130	180	136	163	+ 19	105	99	133	97	112	+ 15
Jordan	48	66	77	43	77	+ 80	39	52	58	31	54	+ 74
Lebanon	122	139	153	142	154	+ 8	100	111	118	106	112	+ 5
Saudi Arabia	130	134	137	139	148	+ 7	108	108	107	106	109	+ 4
Syrian Arab Republic	85	89	134	103	139	+ 35	69	69	100	75	98	+ 31
Turkey	126	134	139	132	143	+ 9	105	108	110	101	107	+ 6
Yemen Arab Republic	82	107	118	118	105	— 11	68	86	93	90	78	— 13
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	111	124	125	127	130	+ 2	92	100	98	97	96	— 1
Developing countries	124	128	138	133	142	+ 7	102	102	107	100	104	+ 4
Israel	146	167	182	179	186	+ 4	120	134	143	137	140	+ 2

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES (*continued*)

1961-65 average = 100

	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
AFRICA												
Food production												
NORTHWEST AFRICA												
Algeria	108	106	125	106	100	— 6	88	84	95	78	71	— 9
Morocco	142	146	148	130	164	+ 26	115	114	111	95	115	+ 22
Tunisia	117	138	126	143	137	— 4	95	109	97	106	98	— 7
WEST AFRICA												
Dahomey	128	126	119	128	138	+ 8	108	104	95	99	104	+ 5
Gambia	107	116	108	110	133	+ 21	94	100	91	91	107	+ 18
Ghana	126	137	133	139	142	+ 2	103	108	102	102	101	— 1
Guinea	120	122	119	116	123	+ 6	103	102	98	93	96	+ 3
Ivory Coast	130	144	142	146	152	+ 4	111	120	115	116	118	+ 1
Liberia	104	108	110	108	110	+ 2	92	94	94	90	90	0
Mali	106	117	85	74	89	+ 20	90	98	69	58	69	+ 17
Mauritania	113	110	101	78	78	+ 1	97	93	83	62	61	— 2
Niger	113	103	90	70	82	+ 17	93	82	70	53	60	+ 14
Nigeria	107	108	109	98	108	+ 10	90	89	87	76	82	+ 7
Senegal	82	109	66	78	89	+ 15	70	91	53	61	68	+ 12
Sierra Leone	124	130	129	128	134	+ 4	107	109	106	103	105	+ 2
Togo	135	135	128	109	111	+ 2	114	111	103	85	84	0
Upper Volta	116	111	108	99	103	+ 4	101	94	90	81	82	+ 2
CENTRAL AFRICA												
Angola	120	125	123	123	128	+ 3	105	107	103	101	102	+ 1
Cameroon	137	140	145	138	147	+ 6	119	120	121	113	117	+ 4
Central African Republic	108	113	113	115	116	+ 1	94	95	94	93	91	— 2
Chad	97	97	72	70	78	+ 10	83	81	59	56	60	+ 8
Congo	84	87	87	88	91	+ 3	73	73	71	71	71	+ 1
Gabon	126	128	131	133	136	+ 2	120	121	122	123	125	+ 1
Zaire	138	131	140	139	141	+ 2	119	110	115	111	110	— 1
EAST AFRICA												
Burundi	150	169	209	214	216	+ 1	129	141	170	171	168	— 2
Ethiopia	119	118	127	127	124	— 2	104	101	106	103	99	— 4
Kenya	131	130	134	130	134	+ 3	106	102	102	96	96	0
Madagascar	118	117	118	121	123	+ 2	98	95	93	92	91	— 1
Malawi	129	142	149	154	154	0	108	117	120	121	117	— 3
Mauritius	101	110	120	124	119	— 5	87	94	101	104	98	— 6
Mozambique	118	122	127	134	139	+ 4	103	104	106	109	111	+ 1
Rhodesia	107	127	140	114	149	+ 31	85	97	104	81	103	+ 27
Rwanda	144	148	145	150	152	+ 1	118	118	112	113	111	— 2
Somalia	119	120	125	119	121	+ 2	102	100	102	95	94	— 1
Tanzania	132	134	134	138	134	— 3	111	109	107	107	101	— 6
Uganda	128	124	126	130	125	— 4	108	101	100	100	94	— 6
Zambia	121	123	129	122	123	+ 1	99	97	99	91	89	— 2
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	110	124	126	132	147	+ 11	94	105	104	107	115	+ 8
Lesotho	101	103	79	95	100	+ 5	89	89	67	79	82	+ 3
Swaziland	175	183	200	187	196	+ 5	144	146	155	141	143	+ 2
Developing countries	120	122	124	120	126	+ 5	101	101	99	93	95	+ 2
South Africa	124	144	153	129	172	+ 33	105	119	124	101	132	+ 30

TABLE 4. – INDICES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES (*concluded*)

1961-65 average = 100

Agricultural production	Total						Per caput					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (prelim-inary)	Change 1973 to 1974 %
NORTHWEST AFRICA												
Algeria	109	107	126	107	102	— 5	89	85	96	79	72	— 9
Morocco	142	146	147	130	163	+ 25	114	114	111	95	115	+ 21
Tunisia	118	138	126	143	137	— 4	96	109	97	106	98	— 7
WEST AFRICA												
Dahomey	133	134	127	134	146	+ 9	112	109	101	104	110	+ 6
Gambia	107	116	108	110	133	+ 21	94	100	91	91	107	+ 18
Ghana	127	137	133	139	142	+ 2	103	108	102	103	102	— 1
Guinea	120	122	119	116	123	+ 6	103	102	98	93	96	+ 3
Ivory Coast	132	147	145	150	156	+ 4	112	123	118	119	120	+ 1
Liberia	130	135	136	134	140	+ 4	116	117	116	112	114	+ 2
Mali	109	121	89	76	92	+ 20	93	101	73	60	71	+ 17
Mauritania	113	110	101	78	78	+ 1	97	93	83	62	61	— 2
Niger	114	104	90	71	83	+ 17	93	82	70	53	60	+ 14
Nigeria	106	108	109	98	108	+ 10	89	88	87	76	82	+ 7
Senegal	83	111	67	79	90	+ 14	70	92	54	62	70	+ 12
Sierra Leone	124	129	128	128	133	+ 4	106	109	105	102	104	+ 2
Togo	136	136	130	109	113	+ 3	114	111	104	85	85	0
Upper Volta	119	113	111	101	106	+ 5	104	96	93	83	84	+ 2
CENTRAL AFRICA												
Angola	122	126	124	125	130	+ 4	106	108	104	103	104	+ 2
Cameroon	136	139	145	137	146	+ 7	119	119	121	112	117	+ 4
Central African Republic	112	115	116	117	118	+ 1	97	98	96	95	93	— 1
Chad	99	100	76	72	81	+ 12	84	83	62	57	62	+ 9
Congo	85	87	87	88	91	+ 3	73	73	72	71	71	+ 1
Gabon	126	128	131	133	136	+ 2	120	121	122	123	125	+ 1
Zaire	137	130	139	138	141	+ 2	118	109	114	111	110	— 1
EAST AFRICA												
Burundi	150	168	208	214	215	+ 1	129	141	170	170	168	— 2
Ethiopia	120	119	128	128	125	— 2	104	101	106	104	100	— 4
Kenya	128	127	131	128	132	+ 3	104	100	100	95	94	— 1
Madagascar	118	118	119	121	124	+ 2	98	95	94	93	92	— 1
Malawi	129	144	153	157	156	0	109	119	123	123	119	— 3
Mauritius	101	110	120	124	119	— 4	87	94	101	104	98	— 6
Mozambique	119	120	126	132	137	+ 4	104	102	105	108	109	+ 1
Rhodesia	99	115	126	101	128	+ 26	79	88	93	72	88	+ 22
Rwanda	144	148	145	150	152	+ 1	118	118	112	113	111	— 2
Somalia	119	120	125	119	121	+ 2	102	100	102	95	94	— 1
Tanzania	129	129	129	133	130	— 2	108	106	103	103	98	— 5
Uganda	128	123	125	129	123	— 4	107	100	99	100	93	— 7
Zambia	118	121	127	121	122	+ 1	96	96	98	90	88	— 2
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	108	123	125	132	146	+ 11	94	104	103	106	115	+ 8
Lesotho	103	105	85	99	104	+ 5	91	92	73	83	85	+ 3
Swaziland	173	183	199	188	198	+ 5	143	146	155	141	144	+ 2
Developing countries	119	122	124	120	125	+ 5	101	100	99	93	95	+ 2
South Africa	121	138	146	124	162	+ 31	102	114	118	97	124	+ 27

importance for these grain-importing countries, which have ambitious programmes for promoting livestock production. A good grain harvest, with new records in wheat and maize, was reported in Hungary. Bulgaria and Romania however were less fortunate, as crops in many areas were affected by unusually dry weather, and in both countries there were poorer results than in 1973, especially for maize.

Potato harvests were reported as less than satisfactory in the U.S.S.R., Poland, the G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia, owing to prolonged rains at harvest time. Vegetable and fruit production varied greatly from country to country. Output in Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia was above the average, whereas mediocre results were obtained in Bulgaria and the G.D.R. In view of a growing internal demand for sugar and the high world prices, many countries of the region decided to encourage domestic production of sugar and expanded the area under sugarbeet, but bad weather affected yields in many areas and total output of sugarbeet was slightly below the previous year. The U.S.S.R. had a record cotton harvest (8.4 million tons). Forage production largely depended on weather: while abundant rains impeded haymaking in almost all countries, production of semi-dried hay and silage crops seems to have been more successful.

Available information on livestock seems rather encouraging. At the beginning of 1975 the number of cattle on all farms in the U.S.S.R. was 3% above that of a year earlier; the number of pigs also rose by 3% and of poultry by 11%. During 1974 total production of meat in the socialist sector alone rose by 10% (beef by about 10%, pork and poultry meat by 11% and 18% respectively), milk by 6% and eggs bg 12%. These results were partly due to the good winter, but also, and even more important, to larger availabilities of feed supplies carried over from the exceptional 1973 crop and to generally good pastures and fodder production during the first half of 1974.

Increases in livestock production were also registered in most eastern European countries. In the G.D.R., state purchases of meat during the first ten months of 1974 were about 8% above the corresponding 1973 figures, purchases of milk rose by 5%, and eggs by more than 10%. State purchases in Poland during the same period of 1974 increased by about 16% for meat, 11% for milk and 13% for eggs. Among the factors which contributed to the expansion, the higher purchase prices for beef introduced by the Polish authorities seem to have played an important role.

North America

Preliminary estimates indicated that 1974 agricultural production in North America was 1% below 1973. Cereals were markedly lower because of bad weather. Total livestock production increased by 2 to 3%.

Because of the late and wet spring, planting was delayed and to some extent probably reduced in much of the Mississippi Valley and areas to the east in the United States, as well as in most of the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Early season drought in the southwestern United States reduced plantings there and seriously affected growing conditions in the planted areas. During the early summer the drought area spread northward and eastward, reaching into the eastern part of the United States corn belt and the western provinces of Canada. Late summer rains were too late in most areas to save the harvest. Early frosts in September added to the damage in western Canada and the north central United States. Supplies of wheat, feedgrains and soybeans are expected to be tight during the 1974/75 marketing season, with no prospects for replenishment of stocks.

To assure an equitable distribution of supplies, the United States Government temporarily introduced, early in October, a voluntary system of prior government clearance of large export contracts for wheat, maize, sorghum, soybeans, etc.

The total North American wheat harvest, estimated at 63 million tons, was about the same as in 1973 and significantly below that which had been anticipated, although the United States harvest of 48.8 million tons was a record. The harvested area was larger by 12%, as a 4% reduction in Canada was more than offset by a 22% increase in the United States. However, because of the poor weather, yields averaged about 11% below 1973 in both countries, the 4% increase in United States production having been offset by the 10% fall in the Canadian harvest. Feedgrain production was even more seriously affected. The harvested area was smaller by about 3% and yields averaged about 15% lower; thus 1974 production, estimated on 1 January 1975 at 167.5 million tons, was 19% (or 40 million tons) below 1973. In the United States the maize harvest was down by 25 million tons (19%), grain sorghum by 7.7 million tons (31%) and barley by 2.5 million tons (27%). The soybean harvest in the United States was also severely affected by bad weather: the harvested area was smaller by 6%, average yields were lower by 15% and production fell by 8.5 million tons, or 20%. The rice crop of 5.2 million tons, some 23% above 1973, was however a record. The cotton crop was 10% smaller, as the 6% increase in area harvested was not sufficient to offset the 14% reduction in average yields.

Meat production in North America increased by 4% in 1974. United States production of both beef and pigmeat was about 8%, and broiler production 1%, above the 1973 levels. In Canada beef output rose by about 4% and pigmeat by 3%; broiler production remained unchanged. In both the United States and Canada, cattle numbers expanded, by 5% and 2% respectively. Pig numbers rose by 3%

in the United States but changed little in Canada. All segments of the United States cattle and beef industry suffered from last summer's drought, which hit much of the corn belt and major cattle-producing areas and led to higher feedgrain prices and reduced winter roughage supplies. A record number of feeder cattle and calves, combined with declining feed-lot activities, put added pressure on limited forage supplies, forcing large numbers of cattle to slaughter. By 1 January 1975, there were 26% fewer cattle on feed in the 23 major cattle-feeding states than a year earlier, the smallest number since 1965. In Canada, cattle slaughter increased sharply from September 1974 onward.

Dairy production declined again during 1974, with total milk production about 1% below that of 1973. The decline in cow numbers continued but at a slower pace (to about 2%).

Oceania

Production in Oceania declined by 2 to 3% in 1974 but still remained above the levels of 1971 and 1972. The dry weather which has plagued New Zealand during recent seasons appears to have ended, and Australia had generally good weather despite floods in some districts. Australia's 1974 wheat harvest, about 11.5 million tons, was lower by about half a million tons but quality was higher, as the absence of the heavy rust infestation, which affected the previous crop, decreased the production of lightweight grain suitable only for use as feed. Export availabilities in 1974/75 (July-June) are expected to be between 8 and 8.5 million tons, as compared with 5.5 million tons in 1973/74. The feedgrain harvest has given mixed results, with oats slightly down, barley making marginal gains, and the maize crop unchanged. Australia's sugar harvest is expected to be a record, at about 3 million tons (raw value), 12% above last season's crop. The 1973/74 wool clip was again smaller in both countries, reflecting the downward trend of sheep numbers in recent years, but wool production in 1974/75 is expected to show a modest increase since sheep numbers are now increasing. Meat production fell sharply, largely reflecting weaker export demand and lower prices. Australia's beef exports to two of its largest markets, EEC and Japan, fell drastically because of restrictive trade measures; shipments to the U.S. market were reduced by one fourth. There is a large backlog of cattle yet to be slaughtered, presenting the disturbing prospect of huge potential supplies and limited markets. 1974 lamb and mutton production dropped by as much as 35% in Australia and 11% in New Zealand from the level of 1973. Milk production rose slightly in New Zealand because of improved pastures.

Latin America

Regional performance was generally good in 1974, with 5% increases in both food and agricultural production, the highest since 1967. Major commodities such as coffee, sugar, vegetable oils and cocoa improved over 1973, wheat remained unchanged and output of barley and pulses declined. The most spectacular development was in soybean production: the area in this crop has increased from 1.5 million hectares in 1970 to 5.0 million hectares in 1974, and output in the three main producers, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, was about 8.1 million tons in 1974, almost four times as high as in 1971. Regional meat production showed little change.

Nearly all food crops in Argentina did well; the important exception was wheat, which declined by 17% owing to prolonged drought over large areas. Maize and sorghum exceeded the very high levels of 1973. Soybean production increased to nearly 500 000 tons (against 272 000 tons in 1973 and 78 000 tons in 1972). Small increases in beef, lamb and poultry largely offset lower pigmeat production. Brazil's production increased by 5 to 6% in 1974. Its steady expansion in sugar (a 12% increase) affirmed Brazil's position as the world's largest cane sugar producer. Output is expected to reach 7.2 million tons (raw equivalent) during the marketing year ending May 1975. Coffee nearly doubled, to 1.6 million tons, in a sharp recovery from the frost-affected 1973 harvest. There was a bumper soybean crop of about 7 million tons, and a new record of over 9 million tons is expected for 1975. Both maize and wheat increased sharply (8% and 20%), but beef declined by 14%. Chile made some recovery from discouraging results in 1972 and 1973, but output is still relatively low. The largest increases were for meat and milk. Colombia regained its production level of 1972, although per caput output fell and was as much as 9% below 1970. Peru's improved 1974 output (3% increase) barely kept pace with population growth, and cereals actually declined. Poor anchoveta catches continued to restrict fishmeal production in early 1974, but substantial improvement occurred later in the year. In early October a severe earthquake affected the central coastal zone, causing extensive damage to the Agrarian University at La Molina, to grain silos in the port of Callao and to roads, irrigation systems, etc. In Uruguay results were generally good (5 to 6% increase) for both crops and livestock. A break in the dry weather prevailing in Venezuela since mid-1972 led to record sugar and rice crops and a return to the 1970 level in per caput food production. Mexico's production was up 5 to 6%, with record sugar and wheat crops. Cotton recovered from low levels in response to high prices, but maize was down by 700 000 tons owing to cold weather in central areas

in September. Beef increased slightly due to better grazing conditions. Cuba's sugar production again increased in 1974 and reached 5.5 to 6 million tons.

Performance varied widely in Central America, with output generally higher than in 1973 except in Honduras. Both maize and sugar improved in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama, and El Salvador saw rises in coffee and sugar production. Honduras suffered heavy losses of life and material in late September 1974 from a hurricane. Almost half the rural population was affected, and total losses were estimated at $300-500 million ($50 million in soils, crops and livestock). Honduras is still dependent on external aid to avoid widespread starvation.

Far East

Total agricultural output declined by about 2% in the Far East during 1974. Per caput production fell by as much as 4%. The regional decline was the result of lower production in Bangladesh (— 4%) and India (— 6%). All other countries except Nepal had better results than in 1973, and in Malaysia there was an outstanding performance, mainly due to the continued rapid increase in palm-oil production. The regional setback was particularly disappointing as it followed a year of good recovery which had offered hopes for continued progress. In contrast to 1973 the monsoon was erratic, with drought and flooding causing havoc in important producing areas. Other problems compounded this setback: inadequacy of existing grain stocks, rapid inflation, high prices of oil and shortages of fertilizer, electricity, and other agricultural inputs. India and Bangladesh, particularly, faced severe difficulties with their food supplies. Grain imports by India during 1974 were insufficient to supply fair ration shops with adequate supplies, and serious food shortages occurred in some areas in the western part of the country. Relief was provided largely through supplemental employment on works designed to save standing crops and increase production in the current season and by concentrating on crops which would grow under dry conditions. Bangladesh continued its policy of attempting to import sufficient quantities of grain to assure average per caput consumption of 425 to 450 grams per day. Most of the imported grain was distributed through ration shops at subsidized prices. At least 4 300 gruel kitchens were set up throughout the country to provide a free subsistence ration for over 2.5 million of the neediest. Cereal import requirements in 1974/75 of India and Bangladesh rose to 11 million tons, against less than 7 million tons a year earlier, and to provide these additional imports assistance was needed under the programme to help MSAs. Four other countries — Khmer Republic, Laos, Pakistan and Sri Lanka — also needed assistance under the programme.

The region's paddy crop of some 152 million tons (about 7 million tons smaller than in 1973) was substantially above the drought-affected 1972 crop but below the long-term trend value for 1974. India (down some 6 million tons) and Bangladesh (down about 2 million tons) suffered major declines. Shortage of electric power in India, caused by drought, led to extraordinary steps to cut down consumption by non-agricultural users so that more power could be made available for irrigation lift pumps. Crops washed away by floods were resown or retransplanted as often as five times. In Bangladesh widespread flooding during the second half of 1974 was mainly responsible for the smaller rice crop. In some countries — Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, western Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and especially Sri Lanka — there were better crops, while in Burma and Thailand output was marginally down and in the Khmer Republic it fell by almost half. The largest increase in the region's rice production was in Indonesia, where a record crop of almost 23 million tons was some 3 million tons above the drought-affected 1972 crop and about 1 million tons better than in 1973. Favourable weather for most of the year also contributed to a large maize crop. Rice stocks in Indonesia continued to be large, and rice prices have been stable in recent months. There was a record rice harvest in the Philippines as well, despite flooding in some of the major producing areas in Luzon. Losses were minimized by recently implemented water control measures. In Burma, rice as well as sugarcane and jute crops was severely damaged by floods. Only about one fourth of the flooded paddy land was successfully replanted. India harvested only 22 million tons of wheat in 1974, against 24.7 million tons the previous year. Input shortages and adverse weather, coupled with a high incidence of rust, were major reasons for the decline. Pakistan's wheat crop increased slightly to 7.6 million tons. Frost damage during the early growing stages and excessive heat in some areas contributed to a relatively disappointing performance. The water level in the canal irrigation system was the lowest recorded in 33 years. Fertilizer use declined because of rising prices and poor distribution; in Punjab, the major wheat growing area in Pakistan, it fell by more than 10%. The region's important jute and kenaf production fell as much as 25% below the good 1973 level, all major producers — Bangladesh, Burma, India and Thailand — being adversely affected.

China[6]

China's agricultural production increased by 2 to 3% in 1974, below the exceptional 4% increase of

[6] These unofficial estimates are based on the historical grain composition of China's total cereal production, adjusted for weather conditions in different producing areas of the country from year to year. They should be regarded as indicators only, and would need to be replaced when official data are made available.

1973, but still an impressive performance. The grain harvest (including pulses and potatoes converted at 4:1 grain equivalent) was some 7 million tons above the previous record crop of 257 million tons (1973) and 22 million tons more than the drought-affected 1972 harvest. China's agriculture, despite the monsoon climate and its vulnerability to floods and drought, is maintaining its upward trend in food production of about 2% annually, slightly above the probable rate of population growth. A key element in security of food supplies in China is the development of water conservation and irrigation, particularly where circumstances are most encouraging, to bring about "stable high yields." Significantly, the area of "stable high-yield farmland" increased from 7.6 million hectares in 1963 to 13.0 million hectares in 1971. Higher yields are now providing China with most of its increased grain production, but the extension of the rice-producing area to the north (the northern limit, at present, is the Amur river) and the development of double- or triple-cropping in the south are also important contributing factors.

Official statistics on individual grain crops are not published. According to FAO estimates, rice production at 112 millions tons was a new record, 3 million tons above the previous record in 1973 and almost 30 million tons above the level of 1961-65. Wheat is estimated to have increased by 1 million tons to 37 million (31 million tons in 1969-71). Wheat yield has been increasing gradually but is still below the world average, its level being affected by the progress of irrigation in the northern dry regions. In the south, wheat is produced as a second crop to rice, and its area is increasing. Coarse grains are estimated to have increased by 2 million tons to 78 million tons. Production of tubers (potatoes, sweet potatoes and cassava) was also slightly higher than in 1973. Cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds are all estimated to have increased by 1 to 2% and jute and tea by 3 to 4%. Although soybeans are one of the most important sources of protein in the Chinese diet, total output has remained at 10 to 12 million tons in the last 20 years without any significant changes in area (13-14 million hectares) or yield (about 0.8 ton per hectare). Production of soybeans in 1974, at about 11.9 million tons, was almost unchanged from the level of 1973. 1974 production of pigs and other livestock showed only small increases.

Regional and even local self-sufficiency in grains continues to be emphasized. Stocks above the commune level are to be increased from 60 to 80 million tons within the next two to three years. China's total foodgrain imports in 1974 are likely to have reached 6 million tons, against 8 million tons in 1973, but China normally exports rice to pay for such imports. Foodgrain imports also relieve the strain on China's internal transportation system, as they are used mainly to feed the populations of the large port cities where the grain is unloaded. Since China is a country with a vast area, the degree of self-sufficiency in food differs according to regions. In general the northern areas used to suffer from food shortages, relying on supplies from the south, but the limited capacity of inland transport often created great problems.

Japan

Total agricultural production in Japan is estimated to have increased only slightly in 1974. The rice harvest of about 15.9 million tons was almost unchanged from 1973. Production of other grains, notably wheat and barley, increased by 8 to 9% despite further decreases in areas for harvest. Under strong pressure from farmers, the Government has raised rice producer prices by 37%, 12% higher than the official recommendation and more than double last year's gain. Although tightening world grain supplies have caused Japan to encourage domestic production the emphasis is not on rice, which has been in surplus for the past few years even as area declined. Instead, the Government hopes that up to 2 million tons of Japan's rice production can be replaced with wheat and barley.

Total meat production remained at the level of 1973. Beef production made a partial recovery but remained lower than in 1972. Production of poultry was lower, by about 5%, and pigmeat increased only marginally. Milk production was higher by about 8%, while egg production fell by the same proportion. Important shifts are taking place in various sectors of the livestock industry in Japan, notably a reduction in the number of farms raising livestock, an increase in the number of animals per livestock farm and a movement of livestock concentrations away from heavily populated areas because of high land costs and pollution. The number of dairy cattle continues its gradual decline, having decreased by 4.5% from 1973 to 1974.

Near East

There was a much improved regional performance in 1974, with a 7 to 8% increase over 1973 ; production rose even above the high 1972 levels. Cereals, cotton and pulses did well. The regional wheat crop of about 24 million tons (an 11% increase) was a near record. Livestock and livestock products increased moderately, with better pastures and more feed. Turkey's hopes for a record wheat crop in 1974 were dashed when dry weather continued through the most critical growing period in several important wheat-producing areas; at some 11.1 million tons it was still 1 million tons above 1973. Cotton, a major export crop, also did well, exceeding the 1972 record. Egypt generally had a good agricultural

year: wheat production slightly exceeded the 1973 record, and pest damage to cotton was minimal, so that a fairly good crop of some 480 000 tons was obtained.

In Iran, dryland wheat production was reduced by drought, and foodgrain import requirements were roughly twice those of 1973/74. In Iraq, winter crops were helped by good rains, and the wheat harvest, although affected by rust, made a good recovery from the previous year; rice cultivation areas were reduced owing to the low level of the Euphrates river. In Jordan the best rainy season in many years enabled farmers to increase the area planted to winter crops and the wheat crop reached a new record; most other crops, including barley and pulses, did well. In Lebanon, wheat recovered after a dry 1973, and more than 40% of the wheat area is now planted with high-yielding varieties which even in dry conditions yield as well as, or better than, local varieties. In Afghanistan both the wheat and barley harvests were records. A late-spring locust threat was eliminated by an operation covering some 70 000 hectares. Saudi Arabia's production of wheat, rice and coarse grains was about 15% above that of 1973.

Despite extensive flooding in the northern and northeastern parts of the Syrian Arab Republic in early 1974, production made an exceptional recovery (+35%) from low 1973 levels, with a cereal harvest of 2.1 million tons against only 725 000 tons in 1973. Cotton, the main export crop, was also good. Performance in the Sudan also improved sharply over the poor 1973 results despite drought in the western provinces of Darfur and Kordofan. In the Yemen Arab Republic, after years of drought, there was some crop damage and terrace destruction from localized flooding. While crop conditions, generally speaking, were much improved over the poor output of recent years, drought still prevailed in some areas. In the less fortunate People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, where dry weather persisted, crops were well below normal; emergency food aid had to be continued for drought victims in the northwestern desert, and sizable imports of foodgrains were required to meet domestic needs.

In Israel, adequate and well-distributed rainfall produced another good wheat crop. Subsidiary irrigation of wheat now covers 20% of the total area. Production of feedgrains also increased in 1974, but the total still remains insignificant.

Africa

Production recovered by about 5% in 1974, following a year when it had dropped by 3%. Performance is still however relatively low. Per caput food production in Africa has been less than in 1970 in three of the last four years. Most of the recovery occurred in export rather than food crops, and performance varied widely from country to country. East Africa generally had a poor year and west Africa a much improved one as the drought which had severely affected the Sahelian zone of west Africa moved into Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania with very damaging results. Four of the six countries where production fell in 1974 were in east Africa; the other two were Algeria and Tunisia. Production increased slightly or remained unchanged in another six countries and ranged between 2 and 5% higher in 16 more. Among the 12 countries with higher recovery rates were Dahomey (9%), Gambia (21%), Mali (20%), Niger (17%) and Senegal (14%), in the Sahelian zone. There were outstanding results from Morocco (25%) and Rhodesia (26%). Although the weather improved generally in 1974 the problems posed by droughts — particularly in Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania and to a lesser extent in the Sahelian zone of west Africa — remain only partially solved. The food situation in the entire zone is likely to remain difficult for several more years.

Production estimates are still provisional and available in detail for only a limited number of countries in the region. The food situation in Chad remains precarious despite some recovery, particularly in the southern part of the country. Crops in Mauritania were reported as still poor. Better crop conditions were reported in Upper Volta, although heavy rainfall caused difficulties in the distribution of food aid. Better results in Senegal were partly due to a good crop of the early-maturing cereal varieties.

In Ghana, maize and sorghum production was slightly higher despite the effects of drought on late crops in the upper region. Rice production however increased by 74% to 108 000 tons as a result of the " Operation Feed Yourself Programme ". The downward trend of cocoa has been checked, although the estimated output of 386 000 tons is still low compared with the record of 557 000 tons in 1964/65. Nigeria had a good agricultural year (10% increase), with a recovery in maize and rice production in the north, previously drought-affected. The cocoa crop was slightly better than the modest 1973 results. Groundnut production recovered sharply to the highest level in the last nine years. Paddy production was excellent in Liberia (a record crop) and Sierra Leone, where rice is the staple crop. Although cereals still constitute only a minor part of total food consumption in Zaire, there has been a steady increase in rice and maize production in recent years: maize production in 1974 reached about 380 000 tons, a 3% increase, but imports will still probably amount to 160 000 tons. Manioc, the most popular staple food, decreased slightly because of an outbreak of blight. In a new development, mining companies in Zaire are now required to undertake food produc-

tion for their workers, and agro-industrial concerns are required to grow a good proportion of their agricultural raw materials. The net effect of these measures on production is not yet known.

In Ethiopia grain production was below average despite heavy July rains; in some parts of the northern and southern provinces drought persisted, causing food shortages. Serious attacks of armyworms, grasshoppers and locusts also contributed to the lower output. Some neighbouring countries also suffered from similar pests. Drought and damaging rains affected production in Burundi and Rwanda. Although Zambia had achieved self-sufficiency in maize in 1972 with its bumper crop of 617 000 tons, output declined by almost 40% in 1973, and the 1974 crop, although better, was only 450 000 tons owing to excessive rain in April and May and an outbreak of fusarium and diplodia. The cereal harvest in Kenya suffered considerably from drought and higher production costs, with wheat down to some 135 000 tons, 17% lower than in 1973. Maize was also badly affected by drought, but rice and sugar did well, and Kenya is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in sugar within the next few years. In Tanzania the 1974 cereal crops were very poor, totalling just under 1 million tons, 40% lower than in 1973. Rhodesia's agricultural performance was excellent, and there were several important record crops.

In the Maghreb countries the overall picture was rather uneven. In Tunisia and Algeria the cereal harvest was disappointing, while in Morocco the results were far better than in 1973, with wheat up from 1.8 million to 3 million tons and total cereal production reaching nearly 5 million tons against about 3 million tons a year earlier.

After the severe drought of 1973, South Africa had good weather, a record maize harvest and one of its best agricultural years. Maize production, at 11 million tons, was more than twice as high as in 1973 and slightly above the 1972 crop. Sorghum and groundnuts also recovered well. Preliminary estimates of 1.6 million tons for the 1974-75 wheat crop are some 10% lower than the previous year's crop, because of poor weather in the winter wheat area.

Outlook

The world food situation will continue to be difficult through 1975 and 1976, at least, until cereal stocks are rebuilt to safer levels. Inadequate harvests in 1974, low stocks and problems of balance of payments and debt servicing in many developing countries call for the continuation of a short-term emergency strategy to enable the needs of the poor countries to be more fully met than in the recent past. World recession makes this supply and payments problem more difficult to resolve, but it is primarily a matter of political will toward international action. It is therefore encouraging that food aid commitments for 1975 may soon reach the 10 million ton target recommended by the World Food Conference.

Even the declining prices of cereals could cause problems. They might lead to a resurgence of import demand while providing farmers with less incentive to increase production. Price and stock policies will need very careful management in these complex circumstances. Recent international measures to cope with food shortages in the developing countries may no longer be adequate in late 1975 and early 1976 if world food production is again poor in 1975. Efforts might then have to depend largely on reducing food consumption in the developed countries in order to maintain minimum standards in the poor countries. Reducing cereal stocks as in 1972, 1973 and 1974 would no longer suffice.

Fortunately, very early indications show that world production of grains (excluding rice) in 1975 may increase by 8% over last year's low level. Better crops are expected for North America, the U.S.S.R. and the Far East. Conditions for the Indian rabi (spring) crop are described as exceptionally favourable. The situation is less good in western and eastern Europe, North Africa and the Near East. Wheat production prospects in the United States are quite favourable. Farmers' sowing intentions for the Canadian (spring wheat) crop will not be known until April, but a 13 to 17% increase is expected over 1974. It must be emphasized, however, that the present favourable prospects for grain production in 1975 could be substantially altered if the lower prices should cause North American farmers to change their planting intentions for the spring crops, or if (as last year) there is unfavourable weather later in the season. Moreover, even the impressive increase of 8%, forecast at present, would only bring production close to the long-term trend, following the 4% decline in 1974.

Supplies of fertilizers are expected to improve with high utilization of plant capacity, but fertilizer prices are likely to decline only slightly. Pesticides will generally be scarce in 1975, especially in the developing countries; insecticides may however become more plentiful, as lower prices for cotton, discouraging heavy applications on that crop, make more available for use on other crops.

The increase in livestock production is slowing down in the face of rising costs and falling consumer demand; prospects for a quick revival of the cattle and beef trade are unfavourable.

MSA countries will be unable to obtain a significant quantity of their grain and fertilizer requirements in 1975/76 without considerable additional financial assistance.

Commodity Note

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE WINE MARKET

Summary

World output of wine in 1974/75, though lower than the record of the previous year, was still very large by historical standards. The second year of high output in major producing countries led to considerable marketing difficulties. Prices stagnated throughout 1974 despite various measures taken in the EEC and Spain to assist voluntary storage of excess supplies and distillation of low-quality wines. Adverse effects of depressed prices on returns to producers were aggravated due to increasing costs. International wine trade fell in 1974 because of smaller imports into major traditional markets and reduced demand in non-traditional markets. Prospects for 1975 are of little improvement in trade and prices.

TABLE 1. – EEC: WINE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION

	1973/74 (provisional)	1974/75 (forecast [1])
	Million hectolitres	
Wine production	171	155
Beginning stocks	61	87
Imports	7	5
Total supply	*239*	*247*
Direct consumption	126	130
Processing [2]	22	23
Losses	1	1
Exports	4	4
End of season stocks	87	88

[1] Forecast issued by the EEC Commission in mid-January 1975. – [2] Distillation in accordance with Article 7 of EEC Regulation No. 816/70 accounts for 5 million hectolitres, respectively, in both seasons.

1974/75 production

After reaching a record level in 1973/74, world production of wine fell by less than 5% in 1974/75, and the second consecutive year of very large crops caused marketing difficulties for many countries. Output is provisionally estimated at 328 million hectolitres, as compared with about 341 million hectolitres in the previous year. Although weather conditions in major producing countries were generally favourable, the high level of output also reflected expanded production capacity as a result of the stimulus given by expanding markets in earlier years.

In the EEC, output is provisionally estimated at 155 million hectolitres, about 9% less than in 1973/74. In France, production amounted to 73.6 million hectolitres, 11% less than the 1973/74 record, but considerably above average annual level. In Italy, production fell by about 5% to 73.7 million hectolitres. Early season estimates indicated that output would exceed the 1973/74 peak, but grape crops suffered from drought in the late summer. Heavy rains later raised the volume of output without substantially improving sugar content. In the Federal Republic of Germany, production was about 7 million hectolitres, a third less than the previous year's record. Cold rainy weather in the late summer had adverse effects on both the quantity and quality of output.

Despite reduction in output in the EEC, early season forecasts (Table 1) indicate increased availabilities for 1974/75 as a result of stock accumulation following the 1973/74 bumper crops. At the beginning of the 1974/75 season, total stocks were estimated at 87 million hectolitres, of which 47 million were with producers and 39 million with trade. By comparison, opening stocks in 1973/74 amounted to 61 million hectolitres, of which 27 million were held by producers and 34 million by trade.

Elsewhere in western Europe, large crops were harvested in Spain and Portugal. In Spain, production amounted to about 36.4 million hectolitres. Although output was 9% lower than the 1973/74 record, it exceeded the 1964 figure which until 1973 was considered the crop of the century. While the total quantity produced was lower, the alcohol content of the wine was generally superior to that of 1973/74. In Portugal, production was again large as weather was favourable. Among other producing countries in Europe, large reductions took place in Austria, where output fell by about 15%, and in Switzerland, where production was about a third below the preceding year. Production in Yugoslavia decreased by about 8% to 6.3 million hectolitres, but quality was above average. Hungarian production fell sharply, from about 6.2 million hectolitres to about 4.5 million. Production in the U.S.S.R. may show some recovery following the unusually low 1973/74 output caused by adverse weather.

In the United States, output is expected to be again large. Grape production is forecast about the same as in the previous year, but nearly 65% above the low 1972 level. Reflecting smaller output of raisin varieties, a slight decrease is expected in California, which produces 90% of the crop. Raisin varieties account for more than half of total grape production

in that state, and a large proportion (at least 40%) of this output is used in wine production. However, California's output of wine grapes has increased further, reflecting also the continued rapid growth of bearing acreage under those varieties.

In north Africa, a further reduction in output is provisionally indicated. In Algeria, output is expected to show a 5% fall to 6.0 million hectolitres, reflecting the effects of the restructuring programme which has seen the gradual uprooting of vine areas. Output in both Morocco and Tunisia was also slightly lower.

Among the producing countries in the southern hemisphere, Argentina's output expanded sharply, owing to exceptionally favourable weather and growth of bearing acreage. The build-up of wine stocks and deterioration in grape prices led to special measures to protect returns to producers. In South Africa, 1974 production was again relatively low (about 4.7 million hectolitres) but an above-average crop is expected in 1975 despite some mildew outbreak.

1974 trade volume and 1975 prospects

Following the record level of world wine trade in 1973, preliminary indications are that a sharp drop took place in 1974. Wine trade last year was adversely affected by two factors. Firstly, the record level of 1973/74 output in all large producing countries led to a sharp reduction in import requirements. Secondly, the deteriorating general economic situation curtailed demand for wine, particularly in non-traditional consuming countries where wine is considered a non-essential item. Difficulties in disposing of stocks of high-priced wines purchased during the expansionary market phase of 1972 and 1973 led to some inventory losses and further depressed import demand. Exporters of expensive wines were more seriously affected by stagnant demand than those of low-priced wines, the latter even managing to expand sales in certain markets.

Complete data for 1974 were not available at the time of writing. Partial figures for major importing and exporting countries, along with data for comparable periods of 1973, are given in Table 2. On the import side, purchases by France during the first nine months of the year fell sharply from 5.9 million hectolitres to 3.3 million. Imports from Italy dropped from 3.3 million hectolitres to 2.1 million; from Algeria from 1.4 million hectolitres to about 0.4 million; and from Morocco and Tunisia from about 0.5 million each to 0.2 million and to 0.3 million hectolitres, respectively. The volume of imports into the F.R.G. also decreased sharply, by 21%, during the first nine months of 1974.

In the United Kingdom, imports remained high, but the dynamic growth of the last few years was arrested. United Kingdom imports of Italian wines rose sharply, while those from France and Spain were lower. Imports into the United States during the first part of 1974 decreased by more than 10% as a result of increased domestic supplies and reduced consumption induced by unfavourable economic conditions. Imports of wine from France were affected most by the reduction in foreign purchases, those from Italy and Spain remaining relatively unchanged from the previous year. Japanese imports, though relatively small, continued to increase during the first half of 1974.

TABLE 2. – EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1973 AND 1974, SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Period	1973	1974	Change 1973 to 1974
		... Thousand hectolitres ...		*Percentage*
EXPORTS				
France	I-X	6 078	5 393	— 11
Italy	I-VII	7 102	5 561	— 22
Spain	I-IX	3 016	3 107	+ 3
Portugal	I-IX	1 053	1 031	— 2
IMPORTS				
France	I-IX	5 905	3 271	— 45
F.R.G.	I-IX	6 101	4 763	— 21
Belgium-Luxembourg	I-VII	865	870	+ 1
United Kingdom	I-X	2 891	2 824	— 3
Switzerland	I-XI	2 292	2 149	— 7
United States	I-V	836	744	— 11
Canada	I-IX	324	362	+ 12

Among the exporting countries, shipments from France fell sharply during the first ten months of 1974. Most of the reduction reflected smaller shipments of table wines, which dropped by 25%; exports to Italy and the F.R.G. were particularly affected. On the other hand, exports of wines of controlled appellations, other than champagne which fell by nearly 30%, showed only a slight reduction. Italian exports during the first seven months of 1974 showed a 22% fall, but some recovery took place in later months, particularly in lower priced wines. Exports from Spain and Portugal in the first nine months of 1974 showed only a slight variation from 1973. Most of the 3% increase in Spanish exports reflected larger shipments of common wines, particularly to the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, Spanish exports of wines with controlled appellations and particularly those to the EEC, decreased considerably.

The outlook suggests little recovery in the wine trade in 1975. As a result of accumulation of large stocks during the 1973/74 season, and very large crops again in 1974/75, import requirements in major traditional markets will be very low, although certain quantities of blending wines will continue to be imported for improving quality in certain areas. In

non-traditional markets, economic conditions, which until the end of 1973 favoured expansion of wine consumption but deteriorated in 1974, are likely to show little improvement in 1975 and will restrict demand, particularly in markets where wine is considered a non-basic food item. On the other hand, a factor of possible expansion could be increased purchases by the U.S.S.R., particularly of low-priced bulk wines which are in surplus. In addition to renewing its purchase contract for Algerian wines, the U.S.S.R. has negotiated an agreement with France for the purchase of common wines, and another agreement was signed with Spain in January 1975 for the import of 1.1 million hectolitres of wine at a price of US$15 million. This volume would be more than double the quantity imported from Spain in 1973/74.

1974/75 prices

Wine prices in major European markets, after falling sharply in late 1973, remained weak throughout 1974. A slight improvement took place in the early autumn, but a further deterioration took place when the large size of the new 1974/75 crop became evident.

In the EEC, the guide (orientation) price for the wine year beginning 15 December 1974 had been raised by 11% in March 1974 from 1.46 to 1.62 units of account per degree/hectolitre for RI[1] types of wine. However, in October the guide prices applicable to many agricultural commodities, including wine, were revised upward to take into account the sudden and unprecedented increases in the prices of production inputs as well as the adverse effects of inflation on farm income. The guide price for RI wines was thus increased to 1.70 u.a. The activating (intervention) prices announced in December for 1974/75 were also raised in order to reflect the slight increase which had taken place in average prices since the 1973/74 season. However, since the 1974/75 harvest appeared abundant and the quality generally average, and as quotations were already below activating prices for all wines except RII varieties, it appeared appropriate to increase activating prices without offering inducement to expand production, and for RI wines the activating price was raised from 1.41 to 1.60 u.a. per degree/hectolitre. Reference prices for the 1974/75 wine year were also raised: for red wine the reference price rose from 1.93 to 2.22 u.a. per degree/hectolitre.

Throughout 1974 measures were taken in the Community to deal with abundant supplies, considerably above normal requirements, which also resulted in prices falling below activating levels on several occasions. However, aids to private short-term storage and the possibility of concluding nine-month storage contracts failed to bring about a substantial improvement in price levels. Measures for distillation were therefore adopted as provided in the regulations governing the common organization of the wine market. The price paid for distillation wine between 15 July and 15 November 1974 was 1.32 u.a. per degree/hectolitre.

The Community forecasts of supplies and utilization for 1974/75 indicated that the quantities of table wine available at the beginning of the season exceeded total demand for the year by more than four months' consumption. It appeared, therefore, that conditions existed again, as in 1973/74, for the authorization of long-term storage contracts qualifying for Community assistance. Surpluses were identified particularly for RI, RII and AI wines as well as wines closely linked economically to these types. However, despite aid to private short-term storage for wines of types RI, RIII, AI and AII and the possibility of concluding long-term storage contracts for table wines of types RI, RII and AI, no significant improvement in prices took place. Consequently distillation of wines was authorized at the end of January 1975 at a minimum purchase price of 1.58 u.a. per degree/hectolitre. The total volume to be distilled is to be decided later in the light of information on producers' requests submitted to competent intervention agencies.

As a result of the rising production potential and the possibility of more frequent surpluses of low-quality wines occurring in the future, consideration is being given by the EEC authorities to the possible need for modifying regulations governing the common organization and facilitating or making automatic the distillation of excess supplies. Thus far, proposals have been made for an earlier establishment of prices and other regulations applying to distillation operations during a given wine year.

In Spain also, the second consecutive large crop, in 1974/75, caused marketing difficulties. During 1974 prices continued to deteriorate under the pressure of excess supplies until June-July, when quotations for white wine in bulk were about 48-49 pesetas per degree/hectolitre. Subsequently, some recovery took place following expectations of lower output in 1974/75. For the 1974/75 wine year beginning 1 September, the guaranteed price was raised by 8 pesetas to 53 pesetas per degree/hectolitre, the indicative price by 10 pesetas to 75 pesetas and the max-

[1] Red wines: Type RI: red table wines, other than those indicated under RIII, having an alcoholic content varying from 10° to 12°;
Type RII: red table wines, other than indicated under RIII, having an alcoholic content varying from 13° to 14°;
Type RIII: red table wines of the Portuguese variety.
White wines: Type AI: white table wines, other than those indicated under AII and AIII, having an alcoholic content varying from 10° to 12°;
Type AII: white table wines, of the Sylvaner or Müller-Thurgau varieties;
Type AIII: white table wines of the Riesling variety.

TABLE 3. – WINE: PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES

	1966-70 average	1971	1972	1973	1974 (provisional)
	..... *Thousand hectolitres*				
PRODUCTION					
World total	*283 278*	*288 267*	*278 302*	*340 637*	*328 070*
Developed countries	207 058	200 838	194 056	262 553	240 659
of which:					
France	62 881	61 331	58 536	82 428	73 600
F.R.G.	6 029	5 545	6 860	9 841	7 140
Italy	69 057	64 212	59 890	77 716	73 700
Portugal	10 224	8 835	8 196	11 240	11 395
Spain	25 363	23 330	26 560	39 994	36 374
United States	12 182	14 670	9 650	16 270	16 500
Developing countries ...	40 474	43 434	39 482	38 934	43 360
of which:					
Argentina	21 175	21 783	19 990	20 000	25 000
Algeria	8 124	9 247	5 753	6 300	6 000
Centrally planned countries	35 746	43 995	44 764	39 150	44 050
of which:					
U.S.S.R.	20 761	28 042	29 300	20 700	26 000
Romania	5 525	7 000	6 000	6 500	6 500
EXPORTS					
World total	*29 372*	*34 220*	*40 373*	*41 134*	...
Developed countries	14 529	22 671	28 745	27 208	...
of which:					
France	3 810	4 813	5 764	7 241	...
Italy	3 192	9 306	14 242	10 468	...
Portugal	2 451	2 019	1 967	2 096	...
Spain	2 685	3 647	3 865	4 069	...
Developing countries ...	11 621	7 259	7 198	9 414	...
of which:					
Algeria	9 136	6 198	5 623	...	...
Centrally planned countries	3 222	4 290	4 430	4 512	...
of which:					
Bulgaria	1 711	2 095	2 184	1 945	...
Hungary	820	1 107	1 201	1 600	...
IMPORTS					
World total	*30 180*	*37 745*	*41 090*	*42 335*	...
Developed countries	21 097	25 323	28 599	31 415	...
of which:					
France	7 602	8 782	8 821	9 050	...
F.R.G.	5 471	6 714	7 817	7 699	...
United Kingdom	1 634	2 152	2 585	3 571	...
Switzerland	1 774	2 000	2 150	2 454	...
United States	856	1 157	1 797	2 100	...
Developing countries ...	3 078	2 566	2 224	1 651	
Centrally planned countries	6 005	9 856	10 267	9 269	...
of which:					
U.S.S.R	3 971	7 718	7 793	6 721	...
..... *Million U.S. dollars*					
VALUE OF TRADE (export basis)					
World total	*754.1*	*1 068.0*	*1 450.0*	*2 115.0*	...
Developed countries	505.3	816.5	1 200.0	1 769.0	...
of which:					
France	226.7	348.3	520.4	811.4	...
Italy	92.9	209.7	329.5	354.3	...
Spain	55.7	79.8	121.5	246.5	...
Developing countries ...	127.1	82.0	82.0	176.0	...
of which:					
Algeria	100.0	61.1	73.4	...	...
Centrally planned countries	121.7	169.6	168.0	170.0	...
.... *French francs/degree/hectolitre*					
PRICES					
France					
Common red wine, 10 degrees at farm gate, Béziers	6.29	6.78	7.22	9.96	[1]8.74
..... *DM/hectolitre*					
F.R.G.					
French red wine, 9-10 degrees, free at border	55.42	56.92	60.68	76.36	[2]69.98
..... *Lire/hectolitre*					
Italy					
Chianti quality wine, 11-12 degrees, wholesale, Florence	23.485	11.504	10.977	23.718	[3]23.485
..... *Pesetas/degree/hectolitre*					
Spain					
Common red wine, wholesale	40.25	48.22	71.57	94.50	[4]77.59
Common white wine, wholesale	37.25	43.63	62.25	81.29	[4]66.92

[1] January-December. – [2] January-November. – [3] January-October. – [4] January-September.

imum intervention price remained unchanged at 80 pesetas. As a result of producer prices remaining below the indicative price for two consecutive weeks, the farm price stabilization agency extended assistance for storage. However, by the end of November, prices were lower than at the same time in the preceding year and a further deterioration took place when the large size of the 1974/75 crop became evident. By the end of January 1975 the price of white wine was 53.50 pesetas per degree/hectolitre, as compared with 57.50 pesetas at about the same date in 1974.

Although 1974 quotations in most producing countries were above the average of 1972, in real terms receipts were generally much lower. In current values, French quotations of common red wine of 10 degrees at farm gate, Béziers, averaged 8.73 francs per degree/hectolitre during the first eight months of 1974. Deflated by an index of wholesale prices, this price was equivalent to 5.47 francs in terms of 1972 values, against an actual average price of 7.22 francs realized during 1972. Similarly, in Spain the wholesale prices of common white and red wines averaged 57.2 and 76.6 pesetas per degree/hectolitre, respectively, during the first seven months of 1974. Deflated by wholesale prices, the values were equivalent to 45.1 and 59.7 pesetas, respectively, in 1972 terms. Actual prices in 1972 averaged 62.2 and

71.6 pesetas. In Italy, on the other hand, despite the drop in prices during 1974, average quotations were still considerably above those of 1972, even in real terms.

Outlook

The outlook for wine trade and prices in 1975 is not favourable. The accumulation of stocks in traditional producing countries has led to a reduction in import requirements, while furthe deterioration in economic conditions in many countries will have continued adverse effects on demand for wine, particularly in non-traditional markets. If the economic recession continues, the world wine trade over the next few years is not likely to resume the dynamic growth rates of past years. However, the main impact on the market will continue to come from developments in major producing countries. Increased plantings and other production improvements during recent years point to much expanded production potential, and there is increasing danger of supplies expanding more rapidly than demand, not only in the short term as a result of the adverse effects on demand of general economic uncertainties, but also over the longer run. In this connexion, the Third Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Wine and Vine Products, held in Tarragona from 28 October to 2 November 1974, drew attention to the need for adapting production to foreseeable market requirements in order to avoid structural imbalances. For this purpose, it was considered important to keep production developments under close review, and governments and producers were advised to exercise caution before initiating planting programmes, particularly because of the large and growing capital investment required.

SYMBOLS:

... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

Statistical Tables

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACION ESPECIAL

The 1973/74 production, available supply and consumption estimates of chemical fertilizers, as arrived at by the tenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Party on Fertilizer Statistics,[1] are shown in the following table, together with the revised 1972/73 figures.

World available supply in 1973/74 of nitrogen (N), processed phosphate (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O) fertilizers amounted to 84.4 million tons, an increase of 8.6% over last year.

Nitrogen supply, estimated at 38.9 million tons, recorded an increase of 8.4%, or 3.0 million tons. The largest increase — about 1 million tons — occurred in Europe.

Phosphate supply went up by 1.7 million tons to reach 24.4 million tons, an increase of 7.6%. The largest increases, amounting to 300 thousand tons respectively, occurred in the U.S.S.R. and Asia.

Potash supply expanded by about 1.9 million tons, an increase of 10.1% over the preceding year. North America and the U.S.S.R. accounted for 85% of the increase.

World consumption of all fertilizers totalled 83.7 million tons, an increase of 8.3%. The largest increase in fertilizer consumption took place in Asia (including China).

[1] The working party, established in 1966, consists of experts from FAO and from the fertilizer industry.

World nitrogen consumption rose by 2.9 million tons (8.1%), phosphate by 1.7 million tons (7.3%) and potash by 1.8 million tons (9.7%).

Nitrogen accounted for the largest proportion of world fertilizer consumption (38.8 million tons), followed by phosphate (24.2 million tons excluding ground rock phosphate used for direct application) and potash (20.7 million tons). The overall ratio $N : P_2O_5 : K_2O$ thus stood at 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.53.

The volume of world trade in all fertilizers was 25.3 million tons, representing about 30% of world consumption, the same as in the preceding year.

As in the previous year, fertilizer supply and consumption advanced almost identically, with the result that the tight world fertilizer supply situation persisted.

The heaviest rate of fertilizer application is to be found in Europe: some 199 kilograms of all fertilizer nutrients per hectare of arable land and land under permanent crops.[2] This compares with 74 kilograms in North and Central America, 54 kilograms in the U.S.S.R., 45 kilograms in Oceania, 32 kilograms in Asia, 29 kilograms in South America and 10 kilograms in Africa.

[2] Arable land and land under permanent crops include land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), land temporarily fallow, temporary meadows, land under market and kitchen gardens, land under fruit trees, nut trees, vines, rubber, coffee, etc.

Table 1. - Commercial fertilizers: Production and consumption, July-June

Tableau 1. - Engrais commerciaux: Production et consommation, juillet-juin

Continent and country — Continent et pays	Production						Consumption — Consommation					
	1972/73			1973/74 [1]			1972/73			1973/74 [1]		
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
AFRICA												
Algeria	*50.0	[3]*38.4	—	*52.0	[3]*72.9	—	*85.0	*76.6	*30.0	*93.5	*84.1	38.2
Angola	—	—	—	—	—	—	*11.2	*6.4	*4.7	*12.3	*8.1	*7.8
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.2	*6.0	0.1	*1.2	*6.0	0.2
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	—	0.6	0.3	—
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	0.8	3.8	9.3	2.3	4.6
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.4	1.1
Congo	—	—	*283.1	—	—	*263.0	*3.6	0.1	*3.5	*1.0	*0.1	*4.0
Dahomey	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.5	2.4	*1.3	*1.5	1.6
Egypt	[4]151.8	[3, 4]115.5	—	[4]*50.8	[3, 4]*81.0	—	[5]360.9	[5]55.7	[5]2.1	[5]380.0	[5]*75.0	[5]* 3.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 1. - Commercial fertilizers: Production and consumption, July-June (*continued*)

Tableau 1. - Engrais commerciaux: Production et consommation, juillet-juin (*suite*)

Continent and country — Continent et pays	Production						Consumption — Consommation					
	1972/73			1973/74 [1]			1972/73			1973/74 [1]		
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
AFRICA (concl.)												
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.2	—	—	*0.6	—	—
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	6.5	—	9.1	10.1	0.1
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	0.3	0.6	—
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.1
Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.7	*0.1	*1.0	*0.8	*0.1	*0.1
Ivory Coast [4]	*7.5	*4.4	—	*5.0	*7.0	—	*8.8	*4.0	*17.9	*6.0	*7.3	*14.9
Kenya [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	28.4	*4.0	20.4	20.7	*4.4
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	*0.4	—	*0.2	*0.4	—
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.8	0.4
Libyan Arab Republic [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*7.0	*8.5	*1.1	*7.0	*6.0	*1.2
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	3.2	4.4	*5.0	*3.5	*4.6
Malawi [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*13.5	2.3	1.4	7.8	3.9	2.8
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	4.1	—	5.0	3.8	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
Mauritius [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.8	4.3	13.8	11.2	3.3	11.7
Morocco	[4]11.8	[4]154.2	—	*12.0	[4]*170.0	—	[4]65.4	[4]*39.8	[4]32.2	*67.0	[4]*45.0	[4]*25.0
Mozambique [4]	*9.4	*2.8	—	*8.0	*3.0	—	*7.2	*4.0	*2.7	*9.0	*3.2	*1.8
Niger	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3.7	*7.2	*4.5	*4.7	*4.1	*2.5
Réunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	[4]*4.0	[4]*3.5	[4]*3.6	*6.1	*3.5	*4.5
Rhodesia	*58.0	*38.0	—	*60.0	*44.0	—	*60.0	*37.9	*30.0	*70.0	*44.0	*32.0
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6
Senegal	8.7	22.0	—	8.8	20.4	—	5.2	6.0	4.6	7.4	7.8	7.9
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2.6	*0.4	*0.6	*1.2	*0.5	*0.6
South Africa [4]	*248.0	*340.0	—	*247.0	*346.2	—	*253.0	*313.6	*116.4	*231.1	*327.3	*125.9
Sudan [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.0	0.1	—	70.0	0.2	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.3	1.1	2.8
Tanzania [4]	1.6	*10.4	—	1.8	8.5	—	8.6	4.3	3.2	11.1	5.3	3.0
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tunisia [4]	—	[3]*217.2	—	—	[3]*182.5	—	*15.0	[3]*17.8	*3.2	[3]*18.9	*17.9	*6.6
Uganda [4]	—	*5.0	—	—	*4.1	—	*4.0	*2.0	1.7	*4.0	*2.4	0.8
Upper Volta	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	0.4	0.1	0.1
Zaire [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	0.5	1.3	*3.2	*1.6	*1.8
Zambia [4]	[4]*6.9	—	—	*4.3	—	—	*25.0	11.9	4.9	*24.0	11.6	4.5
Total	*553.7*	*947.9*	*283.1*	*449.7*	*939.6*	*263.0*	*1 106.7*	*666.3*	*305.1*	*1 113.5*	*719.6*	*324.3*
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA												
Barbados [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2.2	*0.2	*2.2	*2.2	*0.2	*2.8
Belize	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	*0.2	0.6	1.6	0.4
Canada	*771.6	739.0	3 820.0	*789.0	*720.0	*5 072.5	*409.8	*415.3	*190.7	*498.0	*480.0	*205.0
Costa Rica [4]	16.2	—	—	*27.0	—	—	*25.9	9.9	*12.0	*34.0	*10.0	*20.0
Cuba [4]	*1.6	7.5	—	*20.0	*10.5	—	*103.0	*47.8	*78.0	*134.0	*55.5	*100.5
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.3	16.4	18.5	41.3	15.8	21.4
El Salvador	*2.0	3.7	—	*7.0	*4.0	—	*65.0	*22.5	*7.0	*68.0	*31.8	*8.0
Guadeloupe	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3.6	*3.6	*3.0	*4.0	*3.8	*3.3
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	15.7	3.5	32.0	13.0	4.4
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
Honduras [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*14.0	*2.0	*7.9	*14.0	*2.0	*8.0
Jamaica [4]	—	—	—	*3.0	—	—	*13.2	*3.5	*6.0	*11.0	*3.6	*7.0
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—	*4.5	*3.6	*4.0	*4.0	*3.9	*4.4
Mexico	356.3	*229.5	—	375.8	*256.6	—	470.9	163.4	35.5	531.2	180.6	35.7
Netherlands Antilles	*18.0	—	—	*6.6	—	—						
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	—	*17.5	*6.3	*5.4	*35.0	*12.0	*7.5
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	—	*15.5	*5.3	*5.3	16.5	*6.8	*7.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	*0.2	*3.0	*0.2	*0.2	*3.2
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.3	*1.2	*3.0	*1.5	*1.3	*3.0
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.5	*0.3	*2.0	*1.7	*0.3	*2.0
Trinidad and Tobago [1]	*114.3	—	—	*67.3	—	—	*7.0	*0.6	6.5	*7.0	1.4	4.8
United States [5]	[5]8 433.0	5 795.0	2 441.0	[5]9 152.0	6 013.0	2 346.0	7 525.3	4 613.3	4 193.2	8 277.0	4 600.0	4 613.6
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	0.4	*0.2	—
Total	*9 713.0*	*6 774.7*	*6 261.0*	*10 447.7*	*7 004.1*	*7 418.5*	*8 746.6*	*5 332.1*	*4 587.0*	*9 714.8*	*5 424.2*	*5 062.5*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 1. - Commercial fertilizers: Production and consumption, July-June (*continued*)

Tableau 1. - Engrais commerciaux: Production et consommation, juillet-juin (*suite*)

Continent and country — Continent et pays	Production						Consumption — Consommation					
	1972/73			1973/74 [1]			1972/73			1973/74 [1]		
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	*38.0	*5.0	—	*38.0	*5.0	—	*49.0	*25.0	*8.0	*51.0	*28.0	*16.6
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3.9	*1.0	*0.3	4.8	2.0	*1.3
Brazil [4]	78.5	*277.6	—	*165.3	*347.0	—	*411.6	*690.1	456.4	*425.0	*725.0	523.3
Chile [4]	108.0	19.9	16.1	106.7	18.0	19.4	52.8	76.5	16.4	59.3	115.5	13.9
Colombia	77.5	*39.6	—	85.8	*78.5	—	113.4	57.1	40.0	153.8	*100.0	58.1
Ecuador	*1.4	*5.2	—	*1.5	*2.0	—	*20.0	*13.0	9.4	*28.7	*15.0	8.7
Guyana [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.3	2.0	1.7	9.3	*0.2	2.3
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	2.0	1.7	*1.0	*0.2	*1.8
Peru	[6]22.3	4.2	—	[6]21.1	3.0	—	100.2	10.1	11.5	80.5	9.2	7.9
Surinam [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3.5	*0.3	*0.2	*2.3	*0.4	*0.4
Uruguay	—	*20.0	—	—	*10.0	—	15.7	*40.0	7.0	11.6	*29.4	7.1
Venezuela [4]	10.4	10.2	—	*4.6	*14.6	—	36.2	21.5	18.2	40.8	23.5	20.9
Total	*336.1*	*381.7*	*16.1*	*423.0*	*478.1*	*19.3*	*817.1*	*938.6*	*570.8*	*868.1*	*1 048.4*	*662.3*
ASIA												
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.3	13.1	*0.3	30.3	7.2	—
Bangladesh	*92.2	—	—	*129.0	—	—	*129.3	41.6	11.3	122.0	43.8	11.1
Burma	36.8	—	—	46.7	—	—	31.8	15.0	—	*41.7	15.1	—
China	*2 245.0	*1 031.0	*300.0	*2 731.0	*1 314.3	*300.0	*3 459.0	*1 043.5	*375.7	*3 815.0	*1 389.7	*527.8
Cyprus [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.6	11.2	2.2	*11.6	*8.1	*2.0
India	1 054.0	330.0	—	1 050.0	325.0	—	1 778.0	587.0	332.0	1 835.0	*650.0	314.0
Indonesia	59.9	—	—	91.0	—	—	347.4	66.8	30.0	*350.0	*85.0	40.3
Iran [4]	*142.8	62.4	—	*142.8	*73.6	—	123.8	75.8	*1.0	176.8	113.9	*0.9
Iraq	26.2	—	—	28.2	—	—	*15.0	6.7	1.0	25.0	15.1	1.2
Israel	24.0	17.6	621.6	31.8	17.2	514.8	33.5	15.9	13.4	30.3	15.0	11.4
Japan	2 214.5	728.9	—	*2.083.7	735.8	—	732.9	729.7	599.0	*820.0	792.9	68.0
Jordan [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.5	*0.7	*0.3	*1.0	*0.7	*0.4
Khmer Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.0	*1.1	*0.2	*1.0	*1.0	—
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of [4]	[6]*230.0	*105.0	—	[6]*240.0	*110.0	—	*224.9	*105.0	*31.3	*240.0	*112.2	*44.4
Korea, Republic of [4]	418.2	162.6	—	447.3	159.3	—	372.6	170.9	104.2	411.2	196.1	149.8
Kuwait	269.5	—	—	289.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	*0.1	—	*0.1	*0.1	—
Lebanon [4]	*2.3	*42.8	—	—	65.0	—	*33.0	*14.9	*7.1	*38.6	23.7	10.4
Malaysia												
Sabah	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2.1	*1.3	*4.5	*1.4	*0.6	3.9
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3.5	*2.2	*2.4	*5.3	*1.8	*3.7
West Malaysia	*40.0	*20.0	—	*46.2	*24.3	—	75.2	22.0	93.5	*106.0	*34.3	104.7
Mongolia [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	2.4	—	*0.8	*2.5	—
Nepal	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	4.5	0.7	9.0	4.4	0.6
Pakistan	274.4	8.5	—	*300.8	*4.2	—	386.4	48.7	1.3	*343.0	*58.0	1.3
Philippines [4]	55.4	*41.8	—	*52.8	*41.5	—	114.5	*39.9	*38.8	145.8	45.5	*44.8
Qatar	—	—	—	*14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	[4]69.0	—	—	*60.7	—	—	[4]*1.5	0.4	*0.6	*4.0	1.2	*3.2
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.0	*1.0	*1.0	*1.0	*1.0	*1.0
Sri Lanka [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.8	7.6	20.0	51.2	12.0	31.6
Syrian Arab Republic	15.6	0.7	—	9.5	0.3	—	32.9	14.9	1.6	33.3	7.5	1.8
Thailand	7.7	—	—	*8.0	—	—	*62.0	*55.9	*42.0	*70.0	44.7	40.1
Turkey [4]	146.0	*124.8	—	*135.0	*97.0	—	*369.3	246.2	27.2	*429.9	279.0	27.0
Viet-Nam, Dem. Rep. of [4]	—	*42.0	—	—	*50.0	—	*11.1	*42.0	*8.5	*14.9	*50.0	*5.4
Viet-Nam, Republic of [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	*150.0	30.4	*16.0	*110.0	*33.7	*18.0
Yemen Arab Republic [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.4	—	—
Total	*7 423.5*	*2 718.1*	*921.6*	*7 937.8*	*3 017.5*	*814.8*	*8 599.9*	*3 418.4*	*1 767.1*	*9 275.6*	*4 045.8*	*2 085.7*
EUROPE												
Albania [4]	*36.0	*21.0	—	*36.0	*20.8	—	*32.6	*21.0	*2.0	*36.1	*20.9	*1.1
Austria	229.7	138.6	—	231.2	155.2	—	136.0	*114.9	152.0	132.1	*115.8	159.0
Belgium	[9]638.5	*635.1	—	[9]652.3	*628.9	—	166.8	148.8	187.9	165.2	*165.7	*192.9
Bulgaria [4]	523.3	129.5	—	518.6	134.8	—	353.7	230.1	62.3	328.1	258.7	46.1
Czechoslovakia	[4]*409.5	[4]334.3	—	[4]*424.4	[4]336.0	—	*468.0	[3]385.0	615.0	*447.9	[3]393.0	576.0
Denmark	77.2	96.8	—	*83.2	*103.7	—	329.5	143.5	203.7	*365.0	*155.3	*215.7
Finland	242.9	213.0	[10]1.4	240.0	201.6	[10]0.2	179.4	177.5	143.8	206.4	197.4	159.2
France	1 471.9	[3,11]1 611.5	[11,12]1 664.5	*1 694.0	[3,11]*1 693.3	[11,12]*2 082.4	1 661.8	2 058.4	1 635.1	*1 833.0	*2 147.1	*1 832.6
German Dem. Rep. [4]	428.2	[3]409.4	2 458.0	410.8	[3]402.7	2 556.0	657.9	[3]430.4	529.3	666.1	[3] 430.6	658.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 470.6	[3]986.0	2 497.7	1 473.0	[3]962.1	2 538.9	1 189.0	[3]902.6	1 147.5	1 100.8	[3]916.7	1 163.3
Greece	*220.8	*150.0	—	*255.2	*162.6	—	*210.0	*125.0	*20.0	*231.6	*141.2	*22.1
Hungary [4]	373.9	180.8	—	*424.3	*194.9	—	421.8	266.2	328.6	492.7	322.2	387.3
Iceland [4]	8.2	—	—	9.7	—	—	13.7	7.2	5.5	13.7	7.6	5.4
Ireland	*84.8	136.2	—	*94.5	*154.8	—	131.7	202.7	186.5	130.2	189.7	181.3
Italy	1 045.5	505.5	130.6	1.111.1	450.1	137.1	691.8	583.4	266.3	672.2	475.8	267.5
Luxembourg	*2.0	*145.0	—	*1.5	*140.0	—	*13.0	*8.0	*8.0	*14.0	*8.2	*8.2
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.1	*0.6	—	*0.1
Netherlands	1 188.5	351.5	3.6	*1 213.3	*337.5	*0.5	375.5	101.0	126.5	*396.7	*107.0	*114.1
Norway	395.7	130.4	—	444.7	128.3	—	78.8	51.1	67.3	85.3	*61.8	70.3
Poland	[4]1 147.3	[4]763.0	—	[4]1 365.6	[4]813.6	—	979.2	[3]781.7	1 285.8	1 069.2	[3]847.2	1 413.3

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 1. - Commercial fertilizers: Production and consumption, July-June (*concluded*)

Tableau 1. - Engrais commerciaux: Production et consommation, juillet-juin (*fin*)

Continent and country — Continent et pays	Production						Consumption — Consommation					
	1972/73			1973/74 [1]			1972/73			1973/74 [1]		
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [2]	Potash (K_2O)	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P_2O_5) [3]	Potash (K_2O)
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EUROPE (concl.)												
Portugal	*149.9	88.7	—	*164.0	*90.0	—	*130.9	*73.4	*25.6	*142.0	78.1	*27.8
Romania [4]	874.0	312.6	—	854.0	361.0	—	421.0	*243.0	45.1	419.6	*320.0	53.2
Spain [4]	688.0	*520.0	532.9	753.5	*536.0	490.2	666.6	466.8	258.8	716.0	481.2	264.6
Sweden [13]	169.5	181.4	—	178.3	175.5	—	232.9	150.0	135.8	263.5	160.8	143.6
Switzerland	26.5	6.5	—	24.1	4.3	—	39.3	48.5	50.6	41.5	51.9	54.4
United Kingdom [15]	751.2	444.2	—	*987.0	*536.9	*4.6	[14]789.2	[15]461.8	[14]458.9	*980.3	*434.6	*442.0
Channel Islands [16]	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.2	1.4	*1.0	*1.2	*1.5
Isle of Man [17]	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.1	0.6	*1.3	*1.1	*0.6
Yugoslavia [4]	*390.5	*228.3	—	[*406.2	*240.0	—	*370.0	203.0	173.0	*368.0	193.5	173.5
Total	*13 044.1*	*8 714.3*	*7 288.7*	*14 050.5*	*8 964.6*	*7 809.9*	*10 742.9*	*8 387.3*	*8 123.0*	*11 320.1*	*8 684.3*	*8 635.0*
OCEANIA												
Australia	*182.0	*900.0	—	*197.2	*1 168.9	—	*165.0	*880.0	*85.0	*176.0	*1 170.6	*104.3
Fiji [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	1.8	0.5	6.8	1.0	0.4
New Zealand	—	*350.0	—	—	*420.0	—	31.7	*350.0	153.9	32.4	*445.0	180.3
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2.0	*1.0	*1.0	*2.5	*1.1	*3.0
Total	*182.0*	*1 250.0*	—	*197.2*	*1 588.9*	—	*206.2*	*1 232.8*	*240.4*	*217.7*	*1 617.7*	*288.0*
U.S.S.R. [4]	**6 551.0**	**2 929.0**	**5 433.0**	**7 241.0**	**3 236.0**	**5 918.0**	**5 624.0**	**2 594.0**	**3 238.0**	**6 256.0**	**2 699.0**	**3 605.0**
WORLD TOTAL	**37 803.4**	**23 715.7**	**20 203.5**	**40 746.9**	**25 228.8**	**22 243.5**	**35 843.5**	**22 569.5**	**18 831.4**	**38 765.8**	**24 239.0**	**20 662.8**
AVAILABLE WORLD SUPPLY [18]	**35 914**	**22 685**	**19 070**	**38930**	**24 420**	**21 003**	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**21 125.0**	**15 453.1**	**11 713.3**	**22 517.5**	**16 121.9**	**13 187.2**	**16 559.9**	**13 347.7**	**10 606.5**	**17 925.2**	**13 922.5**	**11 425.1**
North America	9 204.6	6 534.0	6 261.0	9 941.0	6 733.0	7 418.5	7 935.1	5 028.6	4 383.9	8 775.0	5 080.0	4 818.6
Western Europe	9 251.9	6 582.6	4 830.7	10 016.8	6 700.8	5 253.9	7 408.7	6 029.9	5 254.9	7 860.4	6 091.7	5 499.7
Oceania	182.0	1 250.0	—	197.2	1 588.9	—	196.7	1 230.0	238.9	208.4	1 615.6	284.6
Other developed market economies	2 486.5	1 086.5	621.6	2 362.5	1 099.2	514.8	1 019.4	1 059.2	728.8	1 081.4	1 135.2	822.2
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 860.2**	**2 023.9**	**299.2**	**3 983.7**	**2 132.8**	**282.3**	**6 555.1**	**3 077.5**	**1 703.3**	**7 054.2**	**3 470.5**	**1 919.8**
Africa	153.9	492.4	283.1	151.9	512.4	263.0	397.8	288.4	185.5	425.4	311.1	194.2
Latin America	844.5	622.4	16.1	929.7	749.2	19.3	1 628.6	1 242.1	773.9	1 807.9	1 392.6	906.2
Near East	823.2	346.9	—	730.3	316.9	—	1 075.8	448.2	44.5	1 207.9	537.6	51.1
Far East	2 038.6	562.9	—	2 171.8	554.3	—	3 443.4	1 096.0	697.9	3 603.7	1 227.1	764.9
Other developing market economies	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	2.8	1.5	9.3	2.1	3.4
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**12 818.2**	**6 238.7**	**8 191.0**	**14 245.7**	**6 974.1**	**8 774.0**	**12 728.4**	**6 144.3**	**6 521.6**	**13 786.4**	**6 846.0**	**7 317.9**
Asia	2 475.0	1 178.0	300.0	2 971.0	1 474.3	300.0	3 770.2	1 192.9	415.5	4 070.7	1 554.4	577.6
Europe and U.S.S.R.	10 343.2	5 060.7	7 891.0	11 274.7	5 499.8	8 474.0	8 958.2	4 951.4	6 106.1	9 715.7	5 291.6	6 740.3

NOTE: Totals refer to countries listed.

[1] Preliminary. – [2] Excludes ground rock phosphate. – [3] Includes ground rock phosphate. – [4] Calendar year referring to the first part of the split year. – [5] Fertilizer year: November-October. – [6] Includes technical nitrogen. – [7] Includes Puerto Rico. – [8] Excluding "sodium nitrate". – [9] Includes nitrogen solutions for compounds. – [10] Cement dust. – [11] Fertilizer year: May-April. – [12] Includes production for technical purposes. – [13] Fertilizer year: June-May. – [14] Deliveries by manufacturers or importers to first buyers. – [15] Manufacturers' deliveries to merchants or to farmers whether in compound form or straight, plus imports for direct application. – [16] Jersey only. – [17] Fertilizer year: April-March. – [18] Available word supply figures were arrived at: (a) for nitrogen, by subtracting 1 889 000 tons in 1972/73 and 1 816 000 tons in 1973/74 to account for ammonia production in North and Central America exported for further processing, materials in transit and transport/handling losses; (b) for phosphate, by subtracting 1 030 000 tons in 1972/73 and 808 000 tons in 1973/74 to account for technical phosphates production in a number of countries as well as for transport/handling losses; (c) for potash, by subtracting 1 133 000 tons in 1972/73 and 1 240 000 tons in 1973/74 to account for technical potash, and transport/handling losses.

NOTE: Les totaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Non compris le phosphate naturel broyé. – [3] Y compris le phosphate naturel broyé. – [4] Année civile (premier millésime indiqué). – [5] Campagne novembre-octobre. – [6] Y compris l'azote utilisé à des fins techniques. – [7] Y compris Porto Rico. – [8] Non compris le nitrate de sodium. – [9] Y compris les solutions azotées pour engrais composés. – [10] Poussière de ciment. – [11] Campagne mai-avril. – [12] Y compris la production utilisée à des fins techniques. – [13] Campagne juin-mai. – [14] Livraisons des fabricants ou des importateurs aux premiers acheteurs. – [15] Livraisons des fabricants aux négociants ou aux agriculteurs sous forme d'engrais composés ou de produits simples, plus importations destinées à l'application directe. – [16] Jersey seulement. – [17] Campagne avril-mars. – [18] Les chiffres portant sur les quantités mondiales disponibles ont été établis de la façon suivante: (a) pour l'azote, en soustrayant 1 889 000 tonnes en 1972/73 et 1 816 000 tonnes en 1973/74 pour tenir compte de l'ammoniac produit en Amérique du Nord et en Amérique centrale et exporté pour transformation, des quantités en transit et des pertes en cours de transport et de manutention; (b) pour le phosphate, en soustrayant 1 030 000 tonnes en 1972/73 et 808 000 tonnes en 1973/74 pour tenir compte de la production des phosphates utilisés à des fins techniques dans un certain nombre de pays et des pertes en cours de transport et de manutention; (c) pour la potasse, en soustrayant 1 133 000 tonnes en 1972/73 et 1 240 000 tonnes en 1973/74 pour tenir compte de l'engrais potassique utilisé à des fins techniques et des pertes en cours de transport et de manutention.

Table 2. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Commodity	World — Monde			Developed market economies — Pays développés à économies de marché			North America — Amérique du Nord			Western Europe — Europe occidentale			Oceania — Océanie			Produit
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques															
Cereals	1 275.31	1 373.91	1 332.43	451.89	465.56	442.96	263.72	274.29	235.96	148.01	150.39	159.26	11.51	17.95	17.55	Céréales
Wheat	346.81	377.27	361.09	121.78	133.17	139.07	56.56	62.87	63.03	56.07	55.50	62.50	6.82	12.49	11.45	Blé
Rice, paddy	293.60	321.92	319.90	20.97	22.02	23.11	3.88	4.21	5.18	1.41	1.78	1.70	0.25	0.31	0.41	Riz, paddy
Maize	304.21	310.62	292.06	179.52	179.38	159.34	144.10	146.24	120.73	25.43	28.69	27.31	0.33	0.26	0.24	Maïs
Barley	153.14	169.30	172.07	67.10	67.30	66.04	20.51	19.40	15.29	44.15	44.97	47.30	2.06	2.66	3.13	Orge
Root crops	536.30	577.68	558.32	80.25	79.56	81.70	16.00	16.33	18.48	56.08	56.20	56.90	1.05	1.03	1.00	Tubercules
Potatoes	280.72	316.18	292.29	76.79	77.00	79.27	15.43	15.76	17.87	56.00	56.12	56.82	1.04	1.02	1.00	Pommes de terre
Pulses	43.60	44.34	42.99	3.60	3.42	3.90	1.14	1.04	1.33	1.97	1.92	2.04	0.13	0.15	0.21	Légumineuses
Vegetables and melons	268.79	280.59	284.74	83.99	87.10	89.53	23.63	24.39	25.66	43.71	45.57	45.96	1.19	1.38	1.42	Légumes et melons
Fruit	228.87	250.40	250.81	89.51	105.07	100.81	20.33	24.02	23.70	55.59	67.74	63.48	2.52	2.26	2.21	Fruits
Grapes	50.44	63.60	62.37	32.86	43.44	41.22	2.39	3.86	3.88	28.18	37.55	35.27	0.85	0.61	0.63	Raisins
Citrus fruit	41.07	42.95	43.93	24.13	25.63	25.42	11.03	12.61	12.15	6.43	6.48	6.49	0.44	0.38	0.41	Agrumes
Bananas	35.08	35.33	36.40	0.68	0.79	0.72	—	—	—	0.44	0.51	0.44	0.12	0.13	0.12	Bananes
Apples [2]	19.42	22.27	21.61	13.87	16.56	15.18	3.06	3.20	3.30	9.03	11.50	10.05	0.51	0.57	0.52	Pommes [2]
Nuts	2.98	3.11	3.35	1.41	1.44	1.47	0.32	0.42	0.38	1.03	0.97	1.03	—	—	—	Noix
Vegetable oils [3]	35.81	39.18	38.84	11.12	12.59	10.85	8.60	9.93	8.24	2.12	2.33	2.13	0.11	0.09	0.09	Huiles végétales [3]
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	73.91	78.36	78.12	22.92	22.48	21.35	5.90	5.33	5.14	11.60	12.21	11.01	2.84	2.53	2.85	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)
Cocoa beans	1.45	1.35	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao
Coffee	4.69	4.09	4.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Café
Tea	1.53	1.57	1.58	0.09	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thé
Vegetable fibres	19.76	20.37	19.92	3.47	3.26	3.04	2.98	2.83	2.55	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.05	0.04	0.03	Fibres végétales
Cotton	13.29	13.42	13.65	3.28	3.07	2.85	2.98	2.83	2.55	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.03	Coton
Jute and substitutes	3.70	4.20	3.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jute et substituts
Tobacco	4.94	4.96	5.25	1.41	1.45	1.52	0.88	0.91	1.01	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.02	0.02	0.02	Tabac
Natural rubber	3.08	3.48	3.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat [4]	109.78	110.20	113.55	53.74	53.10	54.84	25.50	24.46	25.78	21.87	22.08	22.98	3.54	3.63	3.15	Viande [4]
Milk	408.33	415.26	426.09	206.29	205.88	209.45	62.41	60.01	59.92	122.29	124.47	127.90	13.20	13.05	12.53	Lait
Hen eggs	22.26	22.49	22.89	11.46	11.31	11.21	4.44	4.24	4.18	4.75	4.78	4.89	0.25	0.26	0.26	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	2.72	2.56	2.55	1.56	1.39	1.33	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.05	0.99	Laine en suint

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 2. - **Statistical summary** of world and regional agricultural production, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1] (*continued*)

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1] (*suite*)

Commodity	Other developed market economies — Autres pays développés à économies de marché			Developing market economies — Pays en développement à économies de marché			Africa — Afrique			Latin America — Amérique latine			Near East — Proche-Orient			Produit
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques															
Cereals	28.65	22.93	30.18	368.03	388.56	386.01	44.62	38.40	44.03	67.92	75.65	77.80	47.76	41.05	45.07	Céréales
Wheat	2.33	2.32	2.10	78.43	71.05	72.52	6.14	4.83	5.18	12.31	12.02	13.09	26.03	21.36	23.88	Blé
Rice, paddy	15.44	15.72	15.83	159.86	180.45	173.60	4.37	4.53	5.03	10.91	11.63	11.79	4.59	4.49	4.70	Riz, paddy
Maize	9.67	4.19	11.06	66.00	69.63	71.00	12.78	10.87	12.51	35.22	39.04	39.29	4.33	4.53	4.68	Maïs
Barley	0.39	0.27	0.32	18.81	14.62	16.84	4.99	3.47	4.93	1.80	1.60	1.37	7.32	5.24	6.52	Orge
Root crops	7.12	6.01	5.32	168.03	166.42	169.90	71.08	73.02	74.52	49.63	44.62	48.73	5.60	5.85	5.90	Tubercules
Potatoes	4.32	4.10	3.59	21.11	21.00	21.96	1.80	1.89	1.82	8.63	8.51	9.35	3.79	4.05	4.06	Pommes de terre
Pulses	0.36	0.31	0.35	23.61	23.17	21.80	4.75	4.29	4.45	4.28	4.62	4.64	1.83	1.53	1.81	Légumineuses
Vegetables and melons	15.46	15.77	16.49	94.07	94.16	97.37	9.10	8.91	9.31	11.05	11.50	11.59	24.13	22.97	24.45	Légumes et melons
Fruit	11.08	11.05	11.41	113.88	114.66	119.74	22.80	23.43	23.69	46.58	45.75	48.88	13.61	13.56	13.87	Fruits
Grapes	1.45	1.41	1.43	11.60	11.26	12.25	1.54	1.42	1.42	4.54	4.40	5.40	5.24	5.14	5.11	Raisins
Citrus fruit	6.24	6.17	6.38	15.73	16.06	17.19	2.21	2.32	2.35	8.85	8.89	9.85	2.53	2.62	2.72	Agrumes
Bananas	0.12	0.14	0.16	33.64	34.75	34.88	3.71	3.88	3.98	19.92	19.78	19.81	0.19	0.18	0.18	Bananes
Apples [3]	1.27	1.29	1.31	2.82	2.56	3.23	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.96	0.71	1.29	1.26	1.21	1.27	Pommes [3]
Nuts	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.48	1.56	1.77	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.54	0.57	0.76	Noix
Vegetable oils [3]	0.29	0.25	0.40	16.35	16.91	18.37	3.57	3.47	3.78	3.30	3.56	4.17	1.55	1.31	1.55	Huiles végétales [3]
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	2.58	2.41	2.36	34.22	38.08	40.13	2.83	3.04	2.98	21.46	23.75	25.03	2.25	2.19	2.34	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)
Cocoa beans	—	—	—	1.45	1.35	1.47	1.02	0.94	1.04	0.38	0.37	0.39	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao
Coffee	—	—	—	4.68	4.08	4.86	1.32	1.35	1.38	2.99	2.35	3.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	Café
Tea	0.09	0.10	0.10	1.07	1.09	1.09	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07	Thé
Vegetable fibres	0.17	0.17	0.20	10.69	11.00	10.49	0.95	0.93	1.03	2.26	2.30	2.45	1.75	1.63	1.70	Fibres végétales
Cotton	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.86	5.70	5.92	0.56	0.55	0.58	1.66	1.65	1.76	1.72	1.61	1.68	Coton
Jute and substitutes	—	—	—	3.01	3.45	2.64	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	Jute et substituts
Tobacco	0.18	0.19	0.17	2.02	1.88	2.06	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.24	0.18	0.25	Tabac
Natural rubber	—	—	—	3.07	3.48	3.55	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.03	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat [4]	2.83	2.93	2.93	19.86	20.23	20.44	3.18	3.17	3.21	10.63	10.75	10.86	2.20	2.28	2.24	Viande [4]
Milk	8.39	8.35	9.10	76.47	77.29	80.02	6.30	6.10	6.38	26.13	26.00	27.51	12.22	12.20	12.54	Lait
Hen eggs	2.02	2.03	1.88	3.31	3.42	3.53	0.42	0.44	0.45	1.66	1.70	1.75	0.35	0.37	0.39	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.17	Laine en suint

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 2. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1] (*concluded*)

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1] (*fin*)

Commodity	Far East — Extrême-Orient			Other developing market economies — Autres pays en développement à économies de marché			Centrally planned economies — Pays à économies centralement planifiées			Asia — Asie			Europe and U.S.S.R. — Europe et U.R.S.S.			Produit
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques															
Cereals	207.71	233.43	219.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	455.39	519.79	503.47	220.19	232.20	238.81	235.20	287.59	264.66	Céréales
Wheat	33.94	32.84	30.36	—	—	—	146.60	173.05	149.50	34.78	36.46	37.39	111.82	136.59	112.11	Blé
Rice, paddy	139.98	159.79	152.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	112.77	119.46	123.19	110.95	117.50	121.08	1.83	1.96	2.11	Riz, paddy
Maize	13.67	15.19	14.51	0.01	0.01	0.01	58.69	61.61	61.72	29.59	31.55	32.35	29.10	30.06	29.37	Maïs
Barley	4.70	4.32	4.02	—	—	—	67.23	87.37	89.20	19.34	20.38	20.89	47.89	67.00	68.32	Orge
Root crops	38.64	39.80	37.54	3.07	3.14	3.21	288.03	331.70	306.72	138.25	150.63	154.78	149.79	181.06	151.94	Tubercules
Potatoes	6.88	6.55	6.72	0.01	0.01	0.01	182.83	218.18	191.06	33.04	37.12	39.12	149.79	181.06	151.94	Pommes de terre
Pulses	12.74	12.72	10.88	0.02	0.02	0.02	16.40	17.75	17.27	8.60	8.65	8.68	7.80	9.10	8.59	Légumineuses
Vegetables and melons	49.54	50.52	51.76	0.25	0.26	0.26	90.73	99.33	97.85	55.30	56.96	58.02	35.43	42.36	39.83	Légumes et melons
Fruit	29.87	30.87	32.23	1.02	1.05	1.07	25.48	30.68	30.26	7.21	7.48	7.68	18.27	23.20	22.58	Fruits
Grapes	0.29	0.31	0.32	—	—	—	5.98	8.89	8.91	0.15	0.16	0.16	5.83	8.73	8.75	Raisins
Citrus fruit	2.14	2.21	2.26	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.15	1.21	1.25	0.06	0.06	0.07	Agrumes
Bananas	8.95	9.02	10.00	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.79	—	—	—	Bananes
Apples [2]	0.56	0.60	0.62	—	—	—	2.74	3.15	3.20	0.51	0.54	0.56	2.22	2.61	2.64	Pommes [2]
Nuts	0.26	0.26	0.27	—	—	—	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.10	Noix
Vegetable oils [3]	7.68	8.33	8.62	0.25	0.25	0.26	8.34	9.68	9.61	4.27	4.58	4.62	4.07	5.09	4.99	Huiles végétales [3]
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	7.39	8.78	9.50	0.30	0.32	0.28	16.78	17.81	16.64	4.04	4.12	4.30	12.74	13.69	12.34	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)
Cocoa beans	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao
Coffee	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	Café
Tea	0.81	0.83	0.83	—	—	—	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.08	Thé
Vegetable fibres	5.73	6.14	5.31	—	—	—	5.60	6.11	6.39	2.46	2.90	2.92	3.15	3.21	3.47	Fibres végétales
Cotton	1.91	1.90	1.90	—	—	—	4.16	4.65	4.88	1.78	2.15	2.15	2.38	2.50	2.73	Coton
Jute and substitutes	2.90	3.33	2.52	—	—	—	0.69	0.75	0.79	0.63	0.71	0.73	0.06	0.05	0.06	Jute et substituts
Tobacco	0.99	0.94	0.99	—	—	—	1.51	1.62	1.67	0.90	1.01	1.03	0.61	0.61	0.64	Tabac
Natural rubber	2.81	3.19	3.27	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat [4]	3.79	3.97	4.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	36.18	36.87	38.27	15.29	15.61	15.94	20.89	21.26	22.33	Viande [4]
Milk	31.76	32.93	33.53	0.06	0.06	0.06	125.57	132.09	136.62	5.38	5.42	5.48	120.19	126.67	131.14	Lait
Hen eggs	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.01	0.01	0.01	7.49	7.76	8.15	3.51	3.56	3.71	3.98	4.20	4.44	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.06	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.53	0.56	Laine en suint

NOTE: For the geographical coverage of the regions mentioned above, please see *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 22, No. 9 (September 1973).

[1] 1974, forecast. – [2] Excluding data for U.S.S.R. – [3] These data represent the *total production* of oilseeds, oil nuts, and other oil crops harvested in the years indicated and *expressed in terms of oil equivalent*. That is to say, these figures do not relate to the actual production of vegetable oils but to the potential production, on the hypothesis that the total amounts produced from all oil crops were processed into oil in producing countries in the same year in which they were harvested. Naturally, the total production of oil crops is never processed into oil in its entirety, since, depending on the various crops, important quantities are used also for seed, feed and food. On the other hand, although oil extraction rates vary from country to country, in this table for each crop the same extraction rate has been applied for all countries. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the crops harvested during the latter months of the year are generally processed into oil during the following year. In spite of these deficiencies in coverage, extraction rates and time reference, the data reported here are useful as they provide a valid indication of year-to-year changes in the size of total oil crop production. The actual production of vegetable oils in the world is about 80 percent of the production reported here. – [4] Total meat production from animals *slaughtered* in the countries, irrespective of their origin.

NOTE: Les pays inclus dans les régions ci-dessus sont indiqués dans le *Bulletin mensuel: économie et statistique agricoles*, Vol. 22, N° 9 (septembre 1973).

[1] 1974, prévisions. – [2] Non compris la production de l'U.R.S.S. – [3] Ces chiffres correspondent à la *production totale* de graines, noix et autres oléagineux récoltés pendant les années indiquées et sont *exprimés en équivalent d'huile*. En d'autres termes, ces chiffres ne se rapportent pas à la production effective mais à la production potentielle d'huiles végétales, dans l'hypothèse où les volumes totaux de produits provenant de toutes les cultures d'oléagineux seraient transformés en huile dans les pays producteurs l'année même où ils ont été récoltés. Bien entendu, la production totale d'oléagineux n'est jamais transformée intégralement en huile car des quantités importantes, qui varient suivant les cultures, sont également utilisées pour les semailles, l'alimentation animale et l'alimentation humaine. D'un autre côté, bien que les taux d'extraction d'huile varient selon les pays, on a appliqué dans ce tableau le même taux à tous les pays pour chaque oléagineux. En outre, il ne faut pas oublier que les produits récoltés au cours des derniers mois de l'année sont généralement transformés en huile dans le courant de l'année suivante. En dépit de ces imperfections qui concernent le champ d'application, les taux d'extraction et les références chronologiques, les chiffres présentés ici sont utiles, car ils donnent une indication valable des variations de volume que la production totale d'oléagineux enregistre d'une année à l'autre. La production mondiale effective d'huiles végétales atteint 80 pour cent environ de la production indiquée ici. – [4] Production totale de viande provenant des animaux *abattus* dans les pays, indépendamment de leur origine.

Table 3. - Cottonseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 3. - Graines de coton: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**32 713**	**34 149**	**33 226**	**33 744**	**20 069**	**24 669**	**24 910**	**25 637**
AFRICA	**4 016**	**5 182**	**5 221**	**4 976**	**1 763**	**2 440**	**2 287**	**2 450**
Angola	38	*54	*98	*97	11	*40	62	63 F
Cameroon	75	*88	*61	*85	25	*30	*20	27 F
Central African Republic	122	*125	*121	*121	18	30 F	30 F	31 F
Chad	301	276	284	300 F	56	63	*65	70 F
Dahomey	28	47	*46	50 F	2	26	*25	30 F
Egypt	738	652	672	*630	849	895	862	840 F
Ivory Coast	48	65	*58	*62	6	35	*34	35 F
Mali	38	*71	*71	75 F	14	*40	*25	35 F
Mozambique	301	*330	*308	*283	70	89	*98	70 F
Nigeria	300	*405	*384	*425	88	96 F	60 F	130 F
Rhodesia	5	60 F	60 F	60 F	4	*87	*70	*86
South Africa	46	*81	*81	*101	21	32	36	*76
Sudan	439	505	495	495	282	454	358	432
Tanzania	323	400 F	420 F	400 F	92	*146	*170	*160
Uganda	831	*1 124	*1 112	*809	138	*165	*171	*143
Upper Volta	42	72	109	110 F	4	20	15 F	18 F
Zaire	97	*152	*162	*162	27	*44	46 F	50 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**7 038**	**6 029**	**5 612**	**6 092**	**6 779**	**5 992**	**5 525**	**5 544**
El Salvador	90	73	85	95	110	110	121	140
Guatemala	81	*70	*89	*105	82	134	151	*190
Mexico [2]	800	500	420	559	876	679	572	725
Nicaragua	112	109	148	182	128	165	178	240
United States	5 915	5 254	4 844	5 127	5 558	4 892	4 488	4 233
SOUTH AMERICA	**3 272**	**3 599**	**3 506**	**3 474**	**1 547**	**1 904**	**1 973**	**1 871**
Argentina	522	398	457	*473	221	168	244	230
Bolivia	3	47	66	*55	3	31	45	35
Brazil [2]	2 226	2 631	2 428	2 307	915	1 277	1 215	1 070
Colombia	152	270	*250	*287	126	243	*244	280 F
Paraguay	51	51	*81	*99	22	*26	*44	40 F
Peru	248	*129	148	*142	233	*113	133	*144
Venezuela	47	56	59	70 F	19	34	35	48 F
ASIA	**15 383**	**16 448**	**16 057**	**16 287**	**6 269**	**9 091**	**9 738**	**9 827**
Afghanistan	109	52	75	*75	52	58	72	*73
China	4 074 F	*4 816	*4 816	*4 816	2 300 F	*3 556	*4 294	*4 294
India [2]	7 987	7 811	7 689	7 811	2 064	2 328	2 386	2 428
Iran	362	*334	*330	*360	219	*390	*380	*415
Israel	15	35	34	40	26	65	60	72
Pakistan [2]	1 454	2 011	1 845	1 821	761	1 403	1 318	1 280
Syrian Arab Republic	284	238	200	222	261	*269	*255	*235
Thailand	64	*81	*61	*81	32	*42	*40	*42
Turkey	660	760	677	*730	449	870	821	880
EUROPE	**567**	**368**	**317**	**328**	**411**	**421**	**354**	**430**
Bulgaria	52	37	37	45 F	25	33	33	40 F
Greece	201	173	154	140 F	175	260	215	*240
Spain	264	122	92	107	185	112	88	132 F
OCEANIA	**15**	**40**	**43**	**40**	**7**	**86**	**63**	**55**
Australia	15	40	43	40	7	86	63	55
U.S.S.R.	**2 421**	**2 735**	**2 742**	***2 820**	**3 292**	***4 735**	***4 970**	***5 460**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**6 485**	**5 719**	**5 260**	**5 566**	**5 984**	**5 453**	**4 957**	**4 815**
North America	5 915	5 254	4 844	5 127	5 558	4 892	4 488	4 233
Western Europe	493	309	258	261	372	378	310	379
Oceania	15	40	43	40	7	86	63	55
Other developed market economies	62	116	115	138	47	97	96	148
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**19 626**	**20 783**	**20 309**	**20 435**	**8 444**	**10 871**	**10 634**	**11 006**
Africa	2 794	3 692	3 702	3 477	611	1 059	1 031	1 102
Latin America	4 395	4 374	4 274	4 439	2 768	3 003	3 010	3 183
Near East	2 648	2 601	2 510	2 575	2 142	2 989	2 796	2 923
Far East	9 789	10 116	9 823	9 944	2 922	3 820	3 797	3 798
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**6 602**	**7 647**	**7 657**	**7 743**	**5 641**	**8 345**	**9 319**	**9 816**
Asia	4 106	4 853	4 856	4 856	2 310	3 566	4 305	4 305
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 496	2 794	2 801	2 887	3 332	4 779	5 014	5 511

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Estimates based on data for cotton lint published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Estimations établies sur la base de données pour le coton fibre, publiées par le Comité consultatif international du coton.

Table 4. - Linseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 4. - Graines de lin: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**7 844**	**5 762**	**5 553**	**5 795**	**3 437**	**2 538**	**2 457**	**2 513**
AFRICA	**136**	**154**	**156**	**159**	**72**	**97**	**96**	**105**
Egypt	12	15	18	19	12	17	20	23
Ethiopia	106	125	130 F	130 F	53	*69	*72	75 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 929**	**1 006**	**1 280**	**1 279**	**1 267**	**811**	**914**	**712**
Canada	769	535	587	607	514	447	493	363
Mexico	19	6	8	*6	15	10	12	*10
United States	1 141	466	685	666	738	353	409	339
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 356**	**535**	**455**	**500**	**881**	**384**	**340**	**410**
Argentina	1 158	441	390	440	763	330	297	370
Brazil	59	19	16	16 F	38	10	13	13 F
Uruguay	33	74	48	42	76	43	29	26
ASIA	**2 141**	**2 250**	**1 908**	**2 067**	**530**	**623**	**518**	**565**
Afghanistan	48	55 F	56 F	57 F	15	17 F	15 F	17 F
Bangladesh	21	13	12	12 F	10	7	5	5 F
China	60 F	80 F	80 F	84 F	35 F	50 F	52 F	54 F
India	1 941	2 064	1 726	1 876	433	530	428	471
Iran	15	14 F	14 F	14 F	6	6 F	6 F	6 F
Iraq	12	4	1	2 F	7	4	1	2 F
Pakistan	6	8	8	10	3	4	4	5
Turkey	28	11	11	10 F	17	6	6	5
EUROPE	**377**	**300**	**263**	**272**	**217**	**189**	**157**	**181**
Belgium	32	8	7	9	20	6	5	6 F
Czechoslovakia	45	25	30	31	15	11	14	15 F
France	65	34	19	25 F	46	20	11	15 F
German Democratic Republic	19	9	4	5 F	7	4	2	2 F
Hungary	7	25	21	20 F	5	22	17	18 F
Netherlands	25	6	5	7	25	7	6	10 F
Poland	119	97	77	80 F	64	64	51	*60
Romania	39	84	85	84	20	51	45	50 F
OCEANIA	**42**	**21**	**22**	**49**	**33**	**22**	**26**	**44**
Australia	35	16	17	44	24	10	14	32
New Zealand	6	5 F	5 F	5 F	8	12 F	12 F	12 F
U.S.S.R.	**1 864**	**1 496**	**1 470**	***1 470**	**438**	**413**	**407**	***495**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**2 099**	**1 075**	**1 329**	**1 366**	**1 391**	**858**	**953**	**781**
North America	1 910	1 000	1 272	1 273	1 252	801	902	702
Western Europe	138	53	35	45	103	35	25	34
Oceania	42	21	22	49	33	22	26	44
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 583**	**2 864**	**2 446**	**2 647**	**1 460**	**1 064**	**913**	**1 036**
Africa	124	140	138	140	61	80	76	82
Latin America	1 375	540	463	506	896	393	352	420
Near East	116	99	100	103	57	50	48	53
Far East	1 968	2 085	1 745	1 898	446	540	438	481
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**2 162**	**1 824**	**1 778**	**1 781**	**587**	**617**	**591**	**696**
Asia	60	80	80	84	35	50	52	54
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 102	1 744	1 698	1 698	552	567	539	642

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 5. - Olives and olive oil: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 5. - Olives et huile d'olive: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Olives				Olive oil - Huile d'olive			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
WORLD	7 212	8 100	8 350	7 730	1 358	1 608	1 691	1 533
AFRICA	705	900	1 242	1 019	123	158	223	178
Algeria	150	175	150 F	150 F	17	23	18 F	18 F
Egypt	10	8	8	8 F	—	—	—	—
Libyan Arab Republic	45	95	149	95 F	8	20	26 F	20 F
Morocco	186	269	229 F	241 F	29	47 F	38	40 F
Tunisia	315	354	706	*525	68	68	141	*100
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	54	34	77	66	2	1	2	2
United States	47	22	66	54	1	—	*1	1 F
SOUTH AMERICA	81	64	156	120	10	11	25	17
Argentina	51	36	128	92	8	9	23	15 F
Peru	8	11 F	11 F	12 F	—	—	—	—
ASIA	778	1 305	486	1 155	135	230	77	194
Cyprus	15	20	2	17 F	2	3	—	3 F
Iran	15	14	12	14 F	1	1 F	1 F	1 F
Israel	12	4	20 F	30 F	1	—	2	*5
Jordan	59	35	5	30 F	12	8 F	1 F	5 F
Lebanon	44	40	30	50 F	8	*8	5	12 F
Syrian Arab Republic	85	161	73	194	19	33	14	*28
Turkey	537	1 019	333	814	92	176	53	140
EUROPE	5 592	5 795	6 389	5 367	1 088	1 208	1 364	1 141
France	7	8	15	12	1	1 F	*3	2 F
Greece	982	1 140 F	950 F	1 020 F	198	285	235 F	250 F
Italy	2 192	1 870	2 836	2 400	432	370	595	500
Portugal	581	410 F	285 F	240 F	76	54	42	32
Spain	1 774	2 323	2 257	1 650	372	491	481	350
Yugoslavia	29	12	14	12 F	5	2	3	2 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	5 626	5 792	6 446	5 423	1 086	1 203	1 362	1 143
North America	47	22	66	54	1	—	1	1
Western Europe	5 566	5 763	6 357	5 335	1 084	1 203	1 359	1 136
Oceania	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other developed market economies	12	4	20	30	1	—	2	5
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	1 558	2 274	1 872	2 273	268	399	324	385
Africa	651	798	1 085	916	115	138	197	158
Latin America	88	75	167	131	11	12	26	18
Near East	819	1 401	621	1 226	142	249	100	209
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	28	34	34	34	4	6	6	6
Europe and U.S.S.R.	26	32	32	32	4	5	5	5

NOTE: With the exception of Portugal, data for European countries relate to total oil production, including oil extracted from olive residues. Generally speaking, other countries report only production of virgin oil extracted by mechanical methods.

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

NOTE: A l'exception du Portugal, les données relatives aux pays européens représentent la production totale d'huile (y compris l'huile de grignons). En général, les autres pays ne font état que de la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 6. - Rapeseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 6. - Graines de colza: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**6 826**	**9 455**	**9 111**	**9 327**	**4 287**	**6 764**	**7 133**	**7 259**
AFRICA	**13**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Ethiopia	13	15	16 F	16 F	5	6	6 F	6 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**312**	**1 331**	**1 282**	**1 327**	**282**	**1 306**	**1 213**	**1 207**
Canada	306	1 323	1 275	1 319	278	1 300	1 207	1 200
SOUTH AMERICA	**47**	**59**	**34**	**31**	**54**	**81**	**43**	**32**
Chile	42	56	31	28	48	78	40	*30
ASIA	**5 765**	**6 804**	**6 476**	**6 696**	**2 819**	**3 048**	**3 437**	**3 396**
China	1 883 F	2 402 F	2 402 F	2 500 F	1 035 F	1 152 F	*1 200	*1 250
India	3 027	3 614	3 319	3 428	1 277	1 433	1 808	1 692
Japan	143	10	8	5	178	16	13	9
Korea, Rep. of	6	25 F	*20	*23	4	30 F	*18	*31
Pakistan	481	562	534	538	221	301	287	293
EUROPE	**672**	**1 160**	**1 271**	**1 233**	**1 115**	**2 290**	**2 409**	**2 598**
Austria	5	3	2	2 F	9	7	5	5 F
Czechoslovakia	45	53	57	45	59	107	117	95 F
Denmark	21	31	46	*52	42	50	92	*120
Finland	7	6	10	12	8	9	16	19
France	107	323	326	342	196	713	661	684
German Democratic Republic	113	111	122	*120	171	234	246	*280
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	47	106	108	113	100	249	222	308
Hungary	6	50	50	50 F	7	52	68	70 F
Italy	6	3	5	5 F	9	6	11	12 F
Netherlands	4	15	15	14	10	45	41	45
Norway	2	2	4	6	3	2	7	8 F
Poland	223	276	315	258	323	430	512	*524
Sweden [2]	66	152	171	163	153	328	338	340
Switzerland	6	10	9	10 F	12	24	20	22 F
United Kingdom	1	7	14	25	3	*14	30	*40
Yugoslavia	4	9	5	5	4	14	8	12
OCEANIA	—	**77**	**18**	**9**	—	**25**	**11**	**7**
Australia	—	77	18	9	—	25	11	7
U.S.S.R.	**16**	**9**	**15**	**15 F**	**12**	**8**	**14**	**13 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**726**	**2 080**	**2 018**	**2 084**	**1 006**	**2 805**	**2 685**	**2 833**
North America	307	1 324	1 275	1 320	279	1 300	1 207	1 201
Western Europe	276	669	717	750	549	1 464	1 454	1 616
Oceania	—	77	18	9	—	25	11	7
Other developed market economies	143	10	8	5	178	16	13	9
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 804**	**4 473**	**4 122**	**4 243**	**1 668**	**1 972**	**2 277**	**2 179**
Africa	13	15	16	16	5	6	6	6
Latin America	52	66	41	38	57	87	49	39
Near East	7	2	1	1	6	1	1	1
Far East	3 733	4 391	4 065	4 188	1 601	1 878	2 222	2 133
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**2 296**	**2 902**	**2 971**	**3 000**	**1 613**	**1 986**	**2 171**	**2 247**
Asia	1 883	2 402	2 402	2 502	1 035	1 152	1 202	1 252
Europe and U.S.S.R.	413	500	569	498	578	834	969	995

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Water content, 18 percent.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Teneur en eau, 18 pour cent.

Table 7. - Soybeans: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 7. - Soja: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**28 364**	**38 525**	**44 278**	**43 906**	**32 467**	**52 379**	**62 312**	**57 281**
AFRICA	**188**	**188**	**190**	**194**	**66**	**76**	**77**	**85**
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**12 135**	**18 886**	**23 000**	**21 655**	**19 791**	**35 323**	**42 879**	**34 249**
Canada	94	164	190	180	181	375	397	301
Mexico	25	229	230	*245	50	366	375	*380
United States	12 016	18 493	22 580	21 230	19 560	34 581	42 108	33 569
SOUTH AMERICA	**376**	**2 493**	**3 929**	**4 709**	**408**	**3 979**	**5 518**	**8 649**
Argentina	12	68	157	334	12	78	272	496
Brazil	337	*2 274	3 615	*4 219	354	*3 666	*5 009	*7 900
Colombia	21	52	50	64 F	32	102	99	*120
ASIA	**14 813**	**15 907**	**16 069**	**16 138**	**11 793**	**12 502**	**13 075**	**13 352**
China [2]	13 293 F	14 286 F	14 336 F	14 336 F	10 683 F	11 240 F	11 760 F	11 864 F
Indonesia	583	685	751	700 F	395	518	529	550 F
Japan	239	89	88	93	304	127	118	*135
Korea, Rep. of	290	282	312	*383	163	224	246	*323
Thailand	27	*84	*93	*102	27	*94	*106	*132
Turkey	6	6	5	5 F	5	13	7	6
EUROPE	**20**	**128**	**224**	**291**	**15**	**208**	**301**	**389**
Bulgaria	1	14	19	16 F	1	13	31	22 F
Romania	8	109	183	248	3	186	244	320 F
Yugoslavia	8	4	9	9	9	6	13	14
OCEANIA	**1**	**18**	**28**	**40**	**1**	**34**	**38**	**57**
Australia	1	18	*28	*40	1	34	*38	*57
U.S.S.R.	**832**	**905**	**838**	***880**	**394**	**258**	**424**	***500**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**12 364**	**18 779**	**22 916**	**21 582**	**20 057**	**35 131**	**42 691**	**34 120**
North America	12 110	18 657	22 770	21 410	19 741	34 956	42 504	33 869
Western Europe	8	6	22	27	9	9	26	47
Oceania	1	18	28	40	1	34	38	57
Other developed market economies	245	98	97	106	307	132	123	147
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 517**	**3 989**	**5 535**	**6 373**	**1 135**	**5 297**	**6 890**	**10 173**
Africa	182	179	181	181	63	71	72	73
Latin America	401	2 722	4 159	4 954	458	4 345	5 893	9 029
Near East	6	13	12	25	5	23	17	37
Far East	928	1 075	1 183	1 213	609	858	908	1 034
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**14 483**	**15 757**	**15 826**	**15 951**	**11 275**	**11 951**	**12 731**	**12 988**
Asia	13 640	14 729	14 786	14 806	10 876	11 494	12 031	12 146
Europe and U.S.S.R.	844	1 028	1 040	1 144	400	457	699	842

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. - [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. - [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taiwan.

Table 8. - Sunflowerseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 8. - Graines de tournesol: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**7 019**	**8 919**	**9 354**	**9 044**	**7 339**	**9 515**	**12 052**	**11 110**
AFRICA	**232**	**244**	**371**	**325**	**113**	**202**	**284**	**334**
Morocco	7	40	21	30 F	5	25	18	25 F
South Africa	181	156	297	241	91	151	233	276
Tanzania	32	25 F	30 F	30 F	10	6	12 F	12 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**40**	**416**	**356**	**287**	**33**	**411**	**394**	**300**
Canada	20	88	52	12	13	77	41	9
United States	20	329	304	275	20	334	353	291
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 084**	**1 404**	**1 458**	**1 290**	**729**	**908**	**965**	**1 028**
Argentina	920	1 287	1 338	1 190	625	828	880	970
Chile	33	15	12	9	39	20	13	*10
Uruguay	130	103	109	91	65	60	71	48
ASIA	**181**	**633**	**625**	**615**	**185**	**686**	**693**	**651**
China	52 F	55 F	55 F	55 F	65 F	70 F	71 F	73 F
Iran	1	*67	70 F	70 F	2	*43	*47	*44
Turkey	123	495	481	470 F	114	560	560	520
EUROPE	**984**	**1 532**	**1 557**	**1 600**	**1 209**	**2 113**	**2 229**	**1 961**
Bulgaria	253	274	252	260 F	338	494	448	*400
France	17	47	44	40	24	71	91	75
Hungary	115	108	103	114	115	134	153	*150
Italy	2	9	14	14 F	4	19	26	*25
Romania	452	554	512	511	504	850	756	*670
Spain	7	344	382	437	5	243	294	316
Yugoslavia	126	171	224	201	207	277	434	298
OCEANIA	**3**	**295**	**242**	**156**	**2**	**148**	**102**	**76**
Australia	3	295	242	156	2	148	102	76
U.S.S.R.	**4 495**	**4 394**	**4 745**	***4 770**	**5 068**	**5 048**	**7 385**	**6 760**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**385**	**1 444**	**1 565**	**1 382**	**375**	**1 325**	**1 582**	**1 373**
North America	40	416	356	287	33	411	394	300
Western Europe	158	572	665	693	247	611	847	716
Oceania	3	295	242	156	2	148	102	76
Other developed market economies	184	160	302	246	94	155	239	281
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 260**	**2 067**	**2 097**	**1 928**	**868**	**1 571**	**1 631**	**1 660**
Africa	50	88	74	84	22	51	51	58
Latin America	1 084	1 404	1 458	1 290	729	908	965	1 028
Near East	126	573	564	553	117	612	615	573
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**5 374**	**5 409**	**5 691**	**5 733**	**6 096**	**6 620**	**8 839**	**8 078**
Asia	52	55	55	55	65	70	71	73
Europe and U.S.S.R.	5 322	5 354	5 636	5 678	6 031	6 550	8 767	8 005

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 9. - Cottonseed and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74

Tableau 9. - Graines et huile de coton: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1973				1974			1973				1974		
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Cameroon	Seed	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	—	—
Nigeria	Seed	*3.9	*4.2	*9.9	*16.0	...	...	...	*0.6	*0.7	*1.5	*2.5	...	...	...
Sudan	Seed	11.4	12.5	15.9	15.9	...	...	...	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	—	...	...
	Oil	*7.7	*11.5	*12.2	*16.0	...	...	...	*7.7	*11.5	*12.2	*16.0	...	...	...
Total	Seed	16.6	19.7	28.8	34.9	...	...	...	2.6	3.1	4.6	5.6	...	...	...
	Oil	7.7	11.5	12.2	16.0	...	...	...	7.7	11.5	12.2	16.0	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
El Salvador	Oil	0.2	0.2	*0.4	0.5	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	*0.4	0.5	...	...	...
Nicaragua	Seed	10.1	*24.7	*27.7	35.4	...	...	...	1.6	*3.8	*4.3	5.5	...	...	...
United States [1]	Seed	3.7	8.0	9.0	12.0	37.0	40.5	41.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	5.7	6.3	6.5
	Oil (a)	85.2	147.8	195.1	232.3	70.7	165.7	467.3	85.2	147.8	195.1	232.3	70.7	165.7	467.3
	Oil (b)	1.5	9.8	10.6	12.2	2.9	4.5	8.0	1.5	9.8	10.6	12.2	2.9	4.5	8.0
Total	Seed	13.8	32.7	36.7	47.4	...	...	...	2.2	5.0	5.7	7.4	...	...	...
	Oil	86.9	157.8	206.1	245.0	...	...	...	86.9	157.8	206.1	245.0	...	...	...
ASIA															
Israel	Oil	2.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	3.2	7.4	...	2.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	3.2	7.4	...
Thailand	Seed	4.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.1	6.5	...	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	—	1.0	...
Total	Seed	4.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.1	6.5	...	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	—	1.0	...
	Oil	2.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	3.2	7.4	...	2.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	3.2	7.4	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**35**	**59**	**71**	**89**	...	...	...	**6**	**9**	**11**	**14**	...	...	...
	Oil	**97**	**174**	**224**	**266**	...	...	...	**97**	**174**	**224**	**266**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**103**	**183**	**235**	**280**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Egypt	Oil	0.5	48.7	*51.2	73.1	...	...	...	0.5	48.7	*51.2	73.1	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	2.7	5.6	6.5	8.4	3.2	5.9	8.7	2.7	5.6	6.5	8.4	3.2	5.9	8.7
SOUTH AMERICA															
Venezuela	Oil	15.1	24.6	29.8	36.9	7.4	...	...	15.1	24.6	29.8	36.9	7.4	...	...
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	24.6	69.8	116.9	159.1	27.9	60.2	89.0	3.8	10.8	18.1	24.7	4.3	9.3	13.8
	Oil	5.2	10.8	16.7	19.7	—	9.9	14.5	5.2	10.8	16.7	19.7	—	9.9	14.5
Lebanon	Seed	5.4	F 9.5	F12.9	17.0	...	...	...	0.8	F 1.5	F 2.0	2.6	...	...	...
Total	Seed	30.0	79.3	129.8	176.1	...	...	...	4.6	12.3	20.1	27.3	...	...	...
	Oil	5.2	10.8	16.7	19.7	—	9.9	14.5	5.2	10.8	16.7	19.7	—	9.9	14.5
EUROPE															
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	4.3	8.9	12.4	17.2	9.0	15.8	21.9	4.3	8.9	12.4	17.2	9.0	15.8	21.9
Netherlands [2]	Oil	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	...	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	...
Portugal	Seed	—	—	1.0	*3.9	—	...	...	—	—	0.2	*0.6	—	...	...
Sweden	Oil	3.7	6.4	6.4	12.0	4.0	8.3	13.0	3.7	6.4	6.4	12.0	4.0	8.3	13.0
United Kingdom	Oil	12.7	21.0	26.4	27.3	6.4	16.7	20.9	12.7	21.0	26.4	27.3	6.4	16.7	20.9
Total	Seed	—	—	1.0	3.9	—	...	...	—	—	0.2	0.6	—	...	...
	Oil	20.7	36.5	45.4	56.7	19.6	41.5	...	20.7	36.5	45.4	56.7	19.6	41.5	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**30**	**79**	**131**	**180**	...	...	...	**5**	**12**	**20**	**28**	...	...	...
	Oil	**44**	**126**	**150**	**195**	...	...	...	**44**	**126**	**150**	**195**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.		—	—	—	—	—	—	**49**	**138**	**170**	**223**	...	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of cottonseed 15.5% of weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] (a) Cottonseed oil refined but not further processed, and cottonseed oil crude; (b) cottonseed oil refined and further processed. — [2] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de coton: 15,5% du poids. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] (a) Huile de coton raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de coton brute; (b) huile de coton raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — [2] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg.

Table 10. - Linseed and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74

Tableau 10. - Graines et huile de lin: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1973				1974			1973				1974		
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Morocco	Seed	F 0.7	F 0.9	F 1.4	2.2	...	...	...	F 0.2	F 0.3	F 0.5	0.7	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	61.4	214.3	310.9	433.2	117.6	214.0	259.1	22.1	77.1	111.9	155.9	42.3	77.0	93.3
	Oil	1.0	3.5	5.1	6.8	—	—	0.2	1.0	3.5	5.1	6.8	—	—	0.2
United States	Seed	2.9	2.9	4.9	10.6	2.8	8.3	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.8	1.0	3.0	3.2
	Oil	32.8	52.4	79.2	95.1	8.4	16.6	30.5	32.8	52.4	79.2	95.1	8.4	16.6	30.5
Total	*Seed*	*64.3*	*217.2*	*315.8*	*443.8*	*120.4*	*222.3*	*268.1*	*23.1*	*78.1*	*113.7*	*159.7*	*43.3*	*80.0*	*96.5*
	Oil	*33.8*	*55.9*	*84.3*	*101.9*	*8.4*	*16.6*	*30.7*	*33.8*	*55.9*	*84.3*	*101.9*	*8.4*	*16.6*	*30.7*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	22.9	53.4	85.6	97.2	...	...	...	22.9	53.4	85.6	97.2	...	...	...
Uruguay	Oil	2.7	6.3	*9.5	11.8	...	...	...	2.7	6.3	*9.5	11.8	...	...	...
Total	*Oil*	*25.6*	*59.7*	*95.1*	*109.0*	...	...	...	*25.6*	*59.7*	*95.1*	*109.0*	...	...	...
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	10.1	16.1	19.0	23.4	5.6	8.6	11.0	3.4	5.5	6.5	8.0	1.9	2.9	3.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	8.7	14.9	23.5	32.1	7.8	16.7	25.9	8.7	14.9	23.5	32.1	7.8	16.7	25.9
Netherlands	Seed	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
United Kingdom	Oil	0.6	1.5	2.6	3.5	1.7	2.4	3.1	0.6	1.5	2.6	3.5	1.7	2.4	3.1
Total	*Seed*	*11.9*	*18.3*	*21.8*	*26.7*	*8.1*	*11.6*	*14.3*	*4.0*	*6.2*	*7.5*	*9.1*	*2.8*	*3.9*	*4.8*
	Oil	*9.3*	*16.4*	*26.1*	*35.6*	*9.5*	*19.1*	*29.0*	*9.3*	*16.4*	*26.1*	*35.6*	*9.5*	*19.1*	*29.0*
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**77**	**236**	**339**	**473**	...	...	...	**27**	**85**	**122**	**170**	...	...	...
	Oil	**69**	**132**	**206**	**247**	...	...	...	**69**	**132**	**206**	**247**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**97**	**217**	**328**	**417**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
South Africa	Oil	3.4	4.2	6.0	7.9	0.7	1.3	6.0	3.4	4.2	6.0	7.9	0.7	1.3	6.0
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	26.5	54.4	77.3	111.4	32.0	62.0	71.6	9.0	18.5	26.3	37.8	10.8	21.1	24.3
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.3	0.7	1.3	...	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.3	0.7	1.3	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	7.8	15.3	24.4	35.2	7.2	12.0	18.3	2.7	5.2	8.3	12.0	2.4	4.1	6.2
	Oil	0.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	0.3	1.1	1.3
Denmark	Seed	3.5	5.2	7.8	9.6	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
	Oil	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.8
Finland	Seed	1.1	2.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
France	Seed	18.7	25.6	40.0	45.4	9.5	13.8	...	6.4	8.7	13.6	15.4	3.2	4.7	...
	Oil	1.9	4.4	6.7	11.2	...	...	...	1.9	4.4	6.7	11.2	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Seed	25.6	38.1	99.3	133.2	31.2	52.3	70.1	8.7	13.0	33.8	45.3	10.6	17.8	23.8
	Oil	11.6	27.4	40.5	53.1	10.7	23.4	33.7	11.6	27.4	40.5	53.1	10.7	23.4	33.7
Greece	Seed	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.8	—	1.6	...	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	—	0.5	...
Ireland	Oil	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	...	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	...
Italy	Seed	4.3	12.5	15.1	22.0	0.5	1.9	2.7	1.5	4.3	5.1	7.5	0.2	0.6	0.9
	Oil	2.6	5.4	7.0	7.6	1.1	3.4	4.2	2.6	5.4	7.0	7.6	1.1	3.4	4.2
Netherlands	Seed	11.6	40.4	53.4	58.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	3.9	13.7	18.2	19.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Oil [1]	5.3	9.2	16.3	20.3	8.4	15.4	...	5.3	9.2	16.3	20.3	8.4	15.4	...
Spain	Seed	13.7	13.8	23.5	24.5	*8.2	8.6	10.1	4.7	4.7	8.0	8.3	*2.8	2.9	3.4
	Oil	—	0.4	0.9	1.1	—	0.6	0.9	—	0.4	0.9	1.1	—	0.6	0.9
Sweden	Oil	1.0	2.1	3.2	3.9	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.1	3.2	3.9	0.9	1.5	2.0
United Kingdom	Seed	16.4	31.8	42.1	59.4	16.5	25.0	36.6	5.6	10.8	14.3	20.2	5.6	8.5	36.6
	Oil	·6.3	12.1	19.7	26.0	5.4	7.1	10.3	6.3	12.1	19.7	26.0	5.4	7.1	10.3
Total	*Seed*	*104.0*	*186.6*	*312.7*	*395.2*	*78.9*	*121.6*	...	*35.4*	*63.5*	*106.5*	*134.3*	*26.8*	*41.3*	...
	Oil	*21.2*	*66.8*	*103.3*	*135.1*	...	...	...	*31.2*	*66.8*	*103.3*	*135.1*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**131**	**241**	**390**	**507**	**111**	**184**	...	**44**	**82**	**133**	**172**	**38**	**62**	...
	Oil	**35**	**71**	**109**	**143**	...	...	...	**35**	**71**	**109**	**143**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**79**	**153**	**242**	**315**	...	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of linseed: 34% of weight except Canada and United States, 36%. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de lin: 34% du poids sauf pour Canada et Etats-Unis, 36%. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg.

Table 11. - Olive oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 11. - Huile d'olive: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971		1972				1973				1974		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Morocco	5.1	7.9	19.9	30.7	32.7	34.5	14.5	22.4	23.8	25.3	...	...	...
Tunisia	48.2	66.8	29.8	72.3	106.3	126.2	18.1	30.5	35.9	51.8	...	...	...
Total	*53.3*	*74.7*	*49.7*	*103.0*	*139.0*	*160.7*	*32.6*	*52.9*	*59.7*	*77.1*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	3.0	7.2	1.8	3.8	5.7	7.7	0.9	3.1	8.3	12.7	...	..	..
ASIA													
Turkey	1.3	1.4	*0.1	*0.1	*2.5	3.4	13.2	29.9	*35.9	44.4	...	...	...
EUROPE													
France	5.6	11.1	6.6	11.4	16.1	21.1	2.6	8.0	14.3	19.6	2.1	2.9	...
Greece	5.4	9.5	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.9	4.1	...
Italy	12.5	17.6	3.6	10.1	14.5	18.0	4.1	8.1	12.0	18.1	3.4	7.3	9.8
Portugal	9.0	10.5	0.7	2.8	5.7	8.4	1.0	2.6	4.6	6.8	0.8	1.9	...
Spain	163.1	214.6	25.1	45.2	56.0	77.2	22.1	74.8	141.5	155.4	*13.1	23.7	42.1
Total	*195.6*	*263.3*	*38.3*	*73.0*	*95.9*	*128.5*	*32.4*	*96.8*	*175.7*	*203.5*	*21.3*	*39.9*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**253**	**347**	**90**	**180**	**243**	**300**	**79**	**183**	**280**	**338**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	4.6	6.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.9	...	...	...
Mozambique	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	*1.2	...	...	...
Total	*5.8*	*7.5*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*2.1*	*3.4*	*0.7*	*1.2*	*2.2*	*3.1*	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.7	2.4	3.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.3	1.0	1.8
United States	24.0	28.2	8.6	18.2	26.0	30.6	5.2	14.4	22.5	27.8	6.1	...	...
Total	*25.0*	*30.4*	*9.2*	*19.9*	*28.4*	*33.9*	*5.5*	*15.4*	*24.0*	*29.9*	*6.4*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	9.4	11.5	2.8	6.8	10.8	13.3	1.6	7.9	11.8	16.8	...	...	...
EUROPE													
France	21.8	35.5	15.9	26.0	32.0	37.0	6.5	29.3	37.9	42.3	7.1	16.7	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.1	4.7	1.0	2.0	2.8	4.2	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.9	0.9	1.7	2.6
Italy	139.8	176.6	24.8	54.9	117.1	124.2	46.6	105.6	160.2	187.5	1.1	3.4	4.2
Norway	0.7	0.8	—	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	—	0.1	0.3
Switzerland	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	3.2	3.2	1.6	3.7	5.5	7.1	2.2	4.5	6.6
United Kingdom	2.4	3.2	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.0	—	1.8	2.6	3.4	0.5	1.1	1.8
Total	*170.0*	*223.8*	*43.8*	*86.8*	*158.3*	*172.5*	*55.6*	*142.6*	*210.1*	*245.3*	*11.8*	*27.5*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	3.7	5.6	1.1	2.4	3.7	4.7	0.7	1.7	3.1	5.3	0.8	2.0	3.3
GRAND TOTAL	**214**	**289**	**57**	**117**	**203**	**228**	**64**	**169**	**251**	**300**			

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 12. - Soybeans and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74

Tableau 12. - Soja et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1973				1974			1973				1974		
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Nigeria	Beans	*1.0	*1.0	*2.0	*2.0	...	...	...	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	1.2	7.0	12.6	27.0	3.5	8.8	9.5	0.2	1.1	2.0	4.3	0.6	1.4	1.5
	Oil	—	1.1	2.0	3.4	—	1.2	7.1	—	1.1	2.0	3.4	—	1.2	7.1
United States [1]	Beans	4 398.6	7 475.0	8 366.6	13 222.2	4 504.1	8 360.0	10 297.4	703.8	1 196.0	1 338.6	2 115.5	720.7	1 337.6	1 647.5
	Oil (a)	130.6	229.7	289.8	348.8	138.7	325.2	494.9	130.6	229.7	289.8	348.8	138.7	325.2	494.9
	Oil (b)	7.0	30.9	74.5	86.8	2.9	4.7	8.0	7.0	80.9	74.5	86.8	2.0	4.7	8.0
Total	*Beans*	*4 399.8*	*7 482.0*	*8 379.2*	*13 249.2*	*4 507.6*	*8 368.8*	*10 306.9*	*1 197.1*	*1 197.1*	*1 340.62*	*119.8*	*721.3*	*1 339.0*	*1 649.0*
	Oil	*137.6*	*261.7*	*366.3*	*439.0*	*141.6*	*331.1*	*510.0*	*137.6*	*261.7*	*366.3*	*439.0*	*141.6*	*331.1*	*510.0*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Beans	—	662.7	1 752.8	1 786.1	2.1	546.7	...	—	106.0	280.4	285.8	0.3	87.5	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong [2]	Beans	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	—	—	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	...
Israel	Oil	2.8	3.6	3.6	13.1	—	...	...	2.8	3.6	3.6	13.1	—	...	...
Japan	Oil	1.8	2.6	8.3	9.2	0.8	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.6	8.3	9.2	0.8	2.3	2.8
Total	*Beans*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*1.4*	*1.4*	—	—	...	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	—	—	...
	Oil	*4.6*	*6.2*	*11.9*	*22.3*	*0.8*	...	...	*4.6*	*6.2*	*11.9*	*22.3*	*0.8*	...	...
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	11.1	19.0	28.9	39.3	12.8	32.7	54.3	11.1	19.0	28.9	39.3	12.8	32.7	54.3
Denmark	Oil	11.9	25.4	29.2	33.1	10.0	21.6	27.1	11.9	25.4	29.2	33.1	10.0	21.6	27.1
France	Oil	15.6	28.7	49.0	62.5	2.6	2.9	...	15.6	28.7	49.0	62.5	2.6	2.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	28.4	53.0	86.3	134.1	48.8	106.8	184.7	28.4	53.0	86.3	134.1	48.8	106.8	184.7
Netherlands	Oil	37.8	65.3	93.7	118.1	43.9	102.7	155.4	37.8	65.3	93.7	118.1	43.9	102.7	155.4
Total	*Oil*	*104.8*	*191.4*	*287.1*	*387.1*	*118.1*	*266.7*	...	*104.8*	*191.4*	*287.1*	*387.1*	*118.1*	*266.7*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Beans**	**4 401**	**8 147**	**10 135**	**15 039**	...	...	...	**704**	**1 304**	**1 621**	**2 406**	...	...	...
	Oil	**247**	**459**	**665**	**849**	**261**	...	...	**247**	**459**	**665**	**849**	**261**	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**951**	**1 763**	**2 286**	**3 255**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Morocco	Oil	F 12.8	F 40.0	F 44.0	44.2	...	...	...	F 12.8	F 40.0	F 44.0	44.2	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	49.0	170.5	189.7	231.8	103.2	*292.9	329.2	7.8	27.3	30.4	37.1	16.5	*46.9	52.7
	Oil	3.1	10.3	14.0	19.0	9.3	21.6	28.6	3.1	10.3	14.0	19.0	9.3	21.6	28.6
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	5.3	10.5	14.1	16.4	3.7	7.7	...	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.6	0.6	1.2	...
	Oil	1.4	2.9	4.4	5.3	2.2	4.4	...	1.4	2.9	4.4	5.3	2.2	4.4	...
India	Oil	17.8	25.8	49.3	...	...	...	...	17.8	25.8	49.3	...	...	...	...
Israel	Beans	106.4	106.4	117.1	188.0	...	...	...	17.0	17.0	18.7	30.1	...	...	...
	Oil	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	...	...	...	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	...	...	...
Japan	Beans	890.0	1 981.7	2 858.5	3 634.6	903.3	1 747.7	2 385.4	142.4	317.0	457.4	581.5	144.5	279.6	381.7
Malaysia West Malaysia	Beans	6.1	10.9	17.7	20.8	...	...	...	1.0	1.7	2.8	3.3	...	...	...
Pakistan	Oil	*0.2	20.9	65.7	89.8	0.1	...	...	0.2	20.9	65.7	89.8	0.1	...	...
Singapore	Beans	24.0	41.2	48.5	50.8	8.0	21.5	...	3.8	6.6	7.8	8.1	1.3	3.4	...
Total	*Beans*	*1 031.8*	*2 150.7*	*3 055.9*	*3 910.6*	...	...	...	*165.0*	*344.0*	*489.0*	*625.6*	...	...	...
	Oil	*25.8*	*57.0*	*126.8*	...	...	...	...	*25.8*	*57.0*	*126.8*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Soybeans and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 12. - Soja et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1973				1974			1973				1974		
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	4.3	9.1	13.2	16.1	6.2	12.4	...	4.3	9.1	13.2	16.1	6.2	12.4	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	116.5	222.4	283.4	447.3	149.6	354.9	562.3	18.6	35.5	45.3	71.6	23.9	56.8	90.0
	Oil	3.3	6.8	10.2	13.2	5.6	8.8	11.1	3.3	6.8	10.2	13.2	5.6	8.8	11.1
Denmark	Beans	137.6	240.4	304.3	388.5	143.3	280.4	351.7	22.0	38.5	48.7	62.2	22.9	44.8	56.3
France	Beans	141.7	267.2	391.3	507.8	151.2	298.8	...	22.7	42.8	62.6	81.2	24.2	47.8	...
	Oil	12.0	23.8	35.8	47.8	15.0	35.6	...	12.0	23.8	35.8	47.8	15.0	35.6	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Beans	655.9	1 379.7	1 986.0	2 837.4	997.7	1 961.0	2 839.3	104.9	220.8	317.8	454.0	159.6	313.8	454.3
	Oil	4.2	7.7	12.9	22.5	7.3	16.4	29.4	4.2	7.7	12.9	22.5	7.3	16.4	29.4
Greece	Oil	—	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.3	...	—	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	3.3	...
Italy	Beans	204.2	443.2	665.8	887.5	329.8	570.2	893.7	32.7	70.9	106.5	142.0	52.8	91.2	143.0
	Oil	16.0	31.9	40.2	43.6	10.9	42.3	84.6	16.0	31.9	40.2	43.6	10.9	42.3	84.6
Malta	Oil	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	0.7	1.4	...	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	0.7	1.4	...
Netherlands	Beans	448.4	732.9	997.4	1 269.1	498.9	917.9	1 337.5	71.7	117.2	159.6	203.0	79.8	146.9	214.0
	Oil	5.7	13.1	25.2	39.1	16.3	41.8	64.3	5.7	13.1	25.2	39.1	16.3	41.8	64.3
Norway	Beans	64.6	113.7	164.8	266.2	88.2	148.5	234.4	10.3	18.2	26.4	42.6	14.1	23.8	37.5
Poland	Beans	*15.4	*33.4	*40.2	142.2	...	...	...	*2.4	*5.3	*6.4	22.8	...	...	...
	Oil	—	*0.3	*0.4	*0.5	...	...	...	—	*0.3	*0.4	*0.5	...	...	...
Spain	Beans	351.5	636.3	692.9	834.5	*408.8	743.3	*1 183.6	56.2	101.8	110.9	133.5	*65.4	118.9	*189.4
Sweden	Oil	10.4	19.6	33.8	44.6	15.7	29.6	41.8	10.4	19.6	33.8	44.6	15.7	29.6	41.8
United Kingdom	Beans	220.8	407.3	574.6	779.4	240.1	416.6	620.6	35.3	65.2	91.9	124.7	38.4	67.1	99.3
	Oil	1.0	4.7	10.7	13.5	13.0	27.6	38.1	1.0	4.7	10.7	13.5	13.0	27.6	38.1
Total	*Beans*	*2 356.6*	*4 476.5*	*6 100.7*	*8 359.9*	...	...	...	*376.8*	*716.2*	*976.11*	*337.6*	...	...	...
	Oil	*58.0*	*119.8*	*186.0*	*246.2*	...	...	...	*58.0*	*119.8*	*186.0*	*246.2*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Beans**	**3 437**	**6 798**	**9 346**	**12 502**	...	...	...	**550**	**1 088**	**1 495**	**2 000**	...	...	...
	Oil	**100**	**227**	**371**	...	...	...	...	**100**	**227**	**371**	...	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**650**	**1 315**	**1 846**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of soybean: 16 % of weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] (a) Soybean oil, refined but not further processed, and soybean oil, crude; (b) soybean oil refined and further processed. – [2] Re-exports only.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile de soja: 16% du poids. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] (a) Huile de soja raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de soja brute; (b) huile de soja raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. – [2] Réexportations seulement.

Table 13. - Butter: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 13. - Beurre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971		1972				1973				1974		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX [4]
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Kenya [1]	F 0.1	1.1	F 0.1	F 0.1	F 0.1	2.0	0.1	F 0.1	F 0.5	1.9	—	0.1	1.1
South Africa	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.7	7.4	11.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	...	...	...
Total	*1.3*	*2.5*	*1.6*	*4.8*	*7.5*	*13.1*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*3.4*	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States [2]	9.9	43.0	17.6	19.1	19.2	19.7	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.1
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	1.9	6.0	4.5	8.0	12.4	17.1	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.4	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.2	4.4	5.2	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.0	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	33.9	41.8	8.1	14.5	21.9	31.3	8.1	37.2	61.8	95.3	22.2	42.5	64.6
Denmark	56.6	76.9	16.8	40.4	26.4	87.2	22.1	48.0	77.8	99.8	25.1	56.5	81.1
Finland	13.8	19.7	3.4	10.9	13.2	19.0	2.1	4.2	6.0	11.5	1.5	8.2	14.2
France	61.6	70.8	6.9	11.9	18.6	30.1	10.1	85.8	154.5	185.9	27.4	44.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	73.5	80.0	13.6	15.2	23.8	27.4	13.4	39.9	90.5	121.6	51.7	84.9	119.1
Ireland	27.5	32.1	5.7	20.7	31.0	37.7	8.4	20.4	35.6	48.7	7.7	20.1	...
Netherlands	F 62.6	109.8	24.1	45.6	74.5	106.0	40.1	94.5	133.5	182.5	42.8	87.6	137.7
Norway	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Poland	5.3	5.8	1.5	4.3	6.6	8.7	3.4	7.0	15.0	23.3	9.1	14.7	25.9
Sweden	3.5	5.1	2.9	3.3	8.1	10.7	2.5	4.5	6.2	9.1	2.4	5.0	8.9
United Kingdom [3]	2.1	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.6	0.6	2.4	10.5	16.3	0.7	2.3	2.8
Total	*344.0*	*450.9*	*87.2*	*173.4*	*268.5*	*368.5*	*111.9*	*345.8*	*593.7*	*797.2*	*191.5*	*368.7*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	50.0	69.7	20.7	30.9	43.1	75.5	24.9	34.0	43.4	62.7	20.5	60.4	68.6
New Zealand	115.7	171.0	75.6	105.6	120.5	175.9	81.3	102.3	122.4	172.2	58.6	...	...
Total	*165.7*	*240.7*	*96.3*	*136.5*	*163.6*	*250.9*	*106.2*	*136.3*	*165.8*	*234.9*	*79.1*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**523**	**743**	**207**	**342**	**471**	**687**	**223**	**489**	**768**	**1 043**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Morocco	8.2	8.4	F 2.4	F 2.6	F 3.7	3.9	F 1.8	F 2.0	F 2.9	5.0	...	...	...
South Africa	6.6	12.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	1.1
Total	*14.8*	*21.3*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*3.7*	*4.0*	*1.9*	*2.3*	*3.3*	*5.4*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	4.9	8.9	2.4	4.5	F 4.8	7.5	0.3	2.0	2.6	F 3.0	5.4	...	...
Peru	11.2	13.0	F 6.5	F 8.0	F 11.0	11.7	[4]0.1	[4]0.2	[4]0.4	[4]0.6	...	...	...
Total	*16.1*	*21.9*	*8.9*	*12.5*	*15.8*	*19.2*	*0.4*	*2.2*	*3.0*	*3.6*	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	2.7	3.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.5	0.6	1.5	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	6.3	6.9	1.8	4.2	5.8	6.8	3.4	6.7	9.2	10.6	...	...	...
Singapore	4.3	5.9	1.6	3.1	4.2	5.4	1.2	3.4	4.2	5.7	2.6	4.6	...
Total	*13.3*	*16.7*	*3.9*	*8.6*	*11.9*	*14.6*	*5.4*	*12.2*	*16.7*	*20.8*	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	19.5	28.1	7.6	11.5	16.0	29.2	12.3	33.2	65.0	92.6	27.8	48.4	73.6
France	5.1	16.9	2.5	4.2	8.7	12.7	3.9	11.0	18.3	26.2	7.8	13.1	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	33.8	41.3	12.9	24.8	39.1	50.7	11.8	19.1	27.5	40.3	6.8	17.3	24.2
Italy	25.3	38.8	8.2	12.4	18.4	27.6	8.9	18.3	27.7	42.5	15.1	24.1	37.9
Switzerland	15.5	19.3	4.9	5.9	7.1	12.0	4.1	6.7	10.3	15.6	3.3	4.5	6.2
United Kingdom	298.3	389.9	135.0	213.0	275.1	358.4	141.8	224.3	275.6	338.2	148.0	234.8	309.8
Total	*397.5*	*534.3*	*171.1*	*271.8*	*364.4*	*490.6*	*182.8*	*312.6*	*424.4*	*555.4*	*208.8*	*342.2*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**442**	**594**	**186**	**295**	**396**	**528**	**191**	**329**	**447**	**585**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. - [2] Including anhydrous milk fat. - [3] Re-exports only. - [4] Excluding ghee.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. - [2] Y compris la matière grasse du lait déshydratée. - [3] Réexportations seulement. - [4] A l'exclusion du qhee.

Table 14. - Cheese and curds: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 14. - Fromage et caillebotte: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971		1972				1973				1974		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	9.4	14.9	1.5	4.1	5.1	9.5	2.0	2.7	3.6	5.5	1.8	2.5	3.1
United States [1]	2.4	3.2	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.1	0.8	1.5	2.5	3.2	0.8	2.0	2.9
Total	*11.8*	*18.1*	*2.3*	*5.8*	*7.0*	*12.6*	*2.8*	*4.2*	*6.1*	*8.7*	*2.6*	*4.5*	*6.0*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	3.4	5.3	1.6	2.8	4.8	6.2	2.0	4.0	5.0	6.7	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	15.4	21.0	5.3	11.3	17.8	24.2	5.5	12.0	19.3	27.0	7.6	14.7	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.0	9.8	2.3	4.5	8.1	10.5	2.3	5.3	7.3	16.2	3.7	7.3	10.6
Denmark	51.8	70.2	18.7	37.1	55.7	75.4	17.9	39.0	61.1	83.9	23.2	46.3	60.1
Finland	13.3	20.7	5.2	10.4	15.5	20.0	6.5	11.6	15.8	23.2	5.0	11.2	16.5
France	93.1	128.9	50.5	82.6	117.8	158.2	36.9	75.8	114.3	160.7	41.0	78.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	42.5	58.2	15.2	30.4	46.9	64.2	18.2	37.7	58.2	82.0	26.1	*49.0	75.4
Ireland	18.3	28.2	5.5	8.5	18.1	25.9	10.8	23.4	28.6	39.1	14.5	20.5	...
Italy	16.7	22.4	8.6	12.4	17.0	24.8	5.0	10.4	14.5	21.8	5.6	11.3	17.7
Netherlands	F 135.0	180.0	43.3	87.4	134.9	183.9	54.0	104.5	154.0	209.6	57.5	113.4	173.3
Norway	13.2	18.5	5.1	9.5	14.1	18.9	4.6	8.8	12.8	17.2	4.4	9.1	13.9
Sweden	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.3	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.5	0.7	1.7	2.3
Switzerland	33.8	45.7	10.4	21.3	33.0	45.9	12.0	24.4	37.4	51.6	12.9	25.7	38.8
Total	*441.8*	*605.8*	*170.8*	*316.9*	*481.1*	*655.2*	*174.6*	*354.7*	*525.9*	*735.8*	*202.2*	*389.0*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	27.2	37.2	9.8	15.8	20.0	29.8	7.9	15.8	22.2	32.7	13.9	21.3	68.6
New Zealand	66.0	89.8	31.2	48.8	65.4	94.6	32.2	49.6	64.4	95.5	27.3	...	...
Total	*93.2*	*127.0*	*41.0*	*64.6*	*85.4*	*124.4*	*40.1*	*65.4*	*86.6*	*128.2*	*41.2*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**550**	**766**	**216**	**390**	**578**	**798**	**220**	**428**	**624**	**879**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	3.0	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	*0.5	0.7	...	...	...
Morocco	2.2	3.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.8	F 0.5	F 1.5	F 2.0	2.9	...	...	...
South Africa	5.9	6.4	0.4	3.1	3.7	4.6	2.9	6.2	8.1	8.3	0.5	1.8	6.5
Total	*11.1*	*13.3*	*1.5*	*5.0*	*6.3*	*8.2*	*3.5*	*7.9*	*10.6*	*11.9*	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	11.2	15.7	4.6	8.6	12.3	17.0	4.7	10.2	13.4	19.6	4.8	10.7	15.6
United States	49.5	61.7	20.1	35.2	55.6	82.3	18.4	41.4	65.1	109.3	57.7	...	...
Total	*60.7*	*77.4*	*24.7*	*43.8*	*67.9*	*99.3*	*23.1*	*51.6*	*78.5*	*128.9*	*62.5*	...	...
ASIA													
Japan	25.4	35.9	7.2	16.7	24.8	33.9	8.3	17.7	26.7	38.6	11.5	22.2	34.0
EUROPE													
Austria	2.5	3.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	4.6	1.5	2.9	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	39.5	53.2	13.3	27.0	31.6	55.1	15.0	29.2	43.2	60.3	15.5	31.9	48.0
France	23.2	31.1	7.6	15.6	24.4	33.6	9.0	18.1	27.7	38.7	10.5	21.1	..
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	112.7	152.9	38.5	99.5	118.0	161.5	42.5	84.3	122.4	173.3	43.1	86.5	130.0
Greece	2.2	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.8	7.9	2.6	4.0	.
Italy	82.3	113.2	31.4	62.0	93.1	129.2	27.4	65.1	105.4	146.2	40.0	68.3	108.0
Spain	7.6	10.4	2.3	3.6	5.9	8.4	2.2	4.4	6.5	9.3	*3.1	6.2	...
Sweden	9.7	14.7	3.9	5.4	7.9	11.8	2.5	4.7	6.1	10.7	2.2	4.5	7.3
Switzerland	14.1	19.4	5.1	10.4	15.6	20.2	5.0	10.2	14.6	20.0	5.4	10.5	15.5
United Kingdom	120.4	167.4	53.6	78.5	106.8	151.1	49.3	86.5	108.1	137.4	23.1	44.4	82.4
Total	*414.2*	*569.0*	*157.2*	*304.9*	*407.5*	*577.1*	*154.9*	*306.9*	*441.6*	*608.4*	*147.0*	*280.3*	.
GRAND TOTAL	**511**	**696**	**191**	**370**	**507**	**719**	**190**	**384**	**557**	**788**	...	...	.

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not recorded as trade by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Dans ces chiffres sont compris les expéditions effectuées au titre des opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance que les pays importateurs ne font pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal, Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	...	5.44	5.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 13.5%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	5.84	5.78	5.25	4.85	5.12	5.19	5.22	5.78	6.07	6.08	5.66	5.15	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	5.19	4.41	3.87	4.24	4.60	4.56	4.64	5.23	5.11	4.99	4.47	4.17	3.98
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	630	541	457	515	556	572	566	608	587	562	...	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	3.16	2.54	2.45	2.85	3.01	2.82	2.91	3.33	3.12	2.93	2.76	2.46	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Ex store, basis 100-ton lots, average of closing quotations, futures market, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	60.9	56.0	54.8	51.8	53.6	58.0	58.0	62.3	62.7	P61.9	56.0	50.8	49.1
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.$/34 lb	1.84	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.92	1.97	2.05	1.98	P2.00	P2.01	P1.83	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentina, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Tilbury	£/2 240 lb	66.4	58.3	56.2	59.5	62.9	71.0	70.2	74.2	72.9	P71.5	60.5	54.8	56.8
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	65.9	59.2	53.9	52.4	54.9	58.0	64.3	70.0	74.0	P74.8	64.2	51.1	48.0
Rice[2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	603.0	630.0	625.0	596.3	518.8	521.0	516.3	500.0	452.5	428.7	399.0	...	...
Sugar[3]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	21.27	21.77	23.65	23.67	25.40	31.45	36.35	39.63	57.17	44.97	38.32	33.72	...
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	21.10	21.60	23.63	23.51	25.03	30.63	34.15	39.50	56.14	44.88	38.31	33.98	...
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	17.48	18.62	22.42	25.68	27.72	31.98	33.08	38.20	56.68	40.49	39.52	35.44	26.88
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	6.22	5.58	4.51	4.66	3.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From the Netherlands	£/112 lb	—	5.32	5.80	4.70	4.61	4.30	3.25	2.96	3.36	3.14	—	—	—
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	2.08	2.96	1.62	—	—	—	—	P1.50	2.15	2.12	2.34	2.37	2.74
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	495	630	768	590	412	580	665	617	517	525	525	...	...
U.S.: Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	2.60	2.89	3.80	3.45	4.02	3.47	4.06	3.50	3.08	3.17	3.75	4.37	
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	10.5	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	12.3	11.7	12.5	P12.7
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton (1/5 box)[5]	2.19	2.21	2.30	2.47	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.44	2.14	2.29	2.81
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/1/5 box[6]	—	...	2.37	2.42	2.81	3.07	2.78	2.58	2.42	1.51	—	—	—
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	16.0	15.5	16.2	17.4	16.8	18.6	P19.5	20.0	22.1	18.4	17.4	16.1	P16.4

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton (1/2 box)[5]	2.01	1.94	2.20	2.25	—			2.95	2.86	2.70	2 42	2 25	2 40
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/1/2 box[6]		—	2.41	2.45	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.27	2.22				
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	61	64	70	72	95	—	p81	85	P84	P84	84	92	P108
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	—	P452	...	P470	P475	470	P480	P510	p550	...	P720	P720	P620
Turkish sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	£/2 240 lb	P435	P435	...	...	P440	441	435	P410	P422	...	...	...	...
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8									
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/1 000 kg	267.2	234.8	230.2	232.8	273.4	—	—	339.4	320.2	P301.4	260.0	238.3	224.7
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
European ports: Sudanese, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	—	—	255.0	250.0	248.0	—	—	—	—	—	-		
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	242.0	201.8	203.7	202.9	220.6	229.8	227.1	240.8	226.1	P224.8	204.9	167.9	149.4
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/1 000 kg	874	722	751	776	688	633	552	586	509	P435	368	319	296
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	-	—	...	...	965.0	925.0	925.0	925.0	925.0	P925.0	925.0		
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Dutch, crude, f.o.b. ex mill, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	711	660	772	788	875	923	933	1045	943	892	775	682	601
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	479	477	460	453	440	476	459	500	475	P462	464	458	405
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	496	441	455	452	462	477	481	504	509	P511	402	352	298
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	-				—	-			—			
European ports: Philippine/Indonesian, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/2 240 lb	1415	1133	948	1171	1132	1080	868	900	775	P648	500	492	449
Palm oil														
European ports:[7] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	270	260	247	256	267	317	312	359	345	P292	255	215	198
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	100.0	P90.0	83.5		85.4	93.5	91.9	100.0	95.0	P93.2	90.0	82 0	75 5
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	6.50	6.70	6.84	6.60	5.90	5.56	5.47	5.62	P5.60	P5.65	5 50	5 30	P5 20
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	74.6	74.4	73.6	71.3	68 3	62.0	58.5	62.2	64.3	65.8	71 8	71 2	71 7
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	79.5	81.1	82.2	82.0	78.0	74.0	72.7	72 4	76.0	82 1	79 7	76 5	79 7
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	62.4	63.6	63.9	62.1	58.6	55.7	53.9	54 5	55.9	56.0	54.4	52.2	54 4
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	—	P1007	P1087	n950	n996	n1021	n1050	n1132	n949	nP809	nP752	n740	n722
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	79.8	101.4	108.8	94.6	93.3	92.4	91.4	98.5	88.3	79 9	81 0		
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	87.6	110.3	116.8	103.3	106.9	106.9	106.4	115.1	102.6	85.4	86 2		

For notes, see end of table

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[5] Colombo	Rupees/kg	6.80	6.13	5.55	5.90	5.99	6.68	6.92	6.50	6.71	6.89	6.70	7.07	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[8] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	6.74	11.63	10.20	12.11	14.72	11.45	10.35	P9.98	P10.18	11.06	10.14	9.35	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	77.2	79.8	85.0	87.0	87.4	P85.5	86.1	85.5	P90.0	P91.0	90.0	86.0	86.0
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	—	—	—	—	88.2	103.5	109.4	111.6	103.6	105.0			
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	—	57.1	52.7	53.9	54.7	54.9	56.1	59.1	64.5	62.2	63.6	...	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. north European ports: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling 1 1/16 inch	U.S.¢/lb	75.8	69.9	63.7	62.7	64.1	64.3	60.5	58.5	53.6	P52.3	P51.3	52.6	P53.6
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	159.7	160.0	157.8	158.0	163.8	159.6	158.4	137.4	137.4	P137.8	P136.9	138.0	P137.9
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	...	51.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	...	43.0	...	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	155.0	158.5	161.3	167.0	172.8	179.3	195.6	217.4	235.0	235.9	238.2	239.0	239.0
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	U.S.$/1 000 kg	1060	1060	1078	1085	1096	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	978	...
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	187.0	187.0	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Viscose yarn, 150 denier, cones, wholesale price	U.S.¢/lb	87.3	93.0	98.3	105.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis: 64's	New pence/kg	240	227	220	220	210	210	175	160	165	165	165	165	165
50's	New pence/kg	145	140	129	129	129	106	104	94	92	92	91	91	91
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	—	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	—	—
Rubber														
Singapore: No. 1, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b.	S.$/1 000 kg	2284	2022	2027	1780	1623	1639	1470	1422	1134	1331	1275	...	...
West Malaysia: No. 3, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur	M.$/1 000 kg	n2098	n1751	n1730	n1573	n1468	n1430	n1225	n1168	n1025	n1177	...	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	62.6	72.8	77.2	68.5	67.2	66.6	P69.0	—	—	—	-	—	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	5.96	6.14	5.98	5.90	5.92	6.06	6.19	6.23	5.90	5.90	5.93	6.13	P6.51
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	—	—	26.4	26.2	23.6	23.4	25.1	26.2	P25.5	26.8	27.6	26.5	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	680	650	650	650	P663	702	742	760	778	P800	P800	P760	P785
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, inedible, delivered Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	22.4	20.8	20.5	18.0	19.2	18.8	16.1	16.9	14.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	...
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	302	268	240	228	310	331	312	402	404	P392	367	327	320

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hides [a]														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American, domestic, light, salted cowhides, c.i.f. Hamburg	Marks/kg	2.13	1.94	1.90	1.73	P1.66	P1.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	25.9	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.6	29.6	31.2	34.1	36.1	P36.7	P36.6	P36.6	P40 0
New Zealand, finest	£/112 lb	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, Cheddar, 20-kg carton, rindless, white, London Provision Exchange	£/20 kg	...	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.3	13.1	14.1	—	—	P14.5	P14.5
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative [9]	Kroner/kg	5.00	5.00	4.84	4.27	3.75	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.68	P4.80	4.26	4.20	P4.20
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	235	216	198	172	158	179	215	206	...	...	...	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	259.2	245.6	207.3	196.3	183.0	...	...	260.4	255.5	264.0	...	...	...
Haddock	£/2 240 lb	209.8	237.7	228.1	218.2	219.8	...	...	238.3	230.8	272.2	...	...	...
Plaice	£/2 240 lb	272.6	256.2	272.3	311.4	347.1	...	...	339.1	361.3	454.4	...	...	...
Herrings	£/2 240 lb	109.7	130.6	137.5	98.5	97.7	...	...	105.2	114.7	85.4	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	...	50.0	...	...	...	43.0	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	...	237.0	...	...	...	203.0	...	...	181.0	180.0	...	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	—	—	—	—	—	137.5	137.5	137.5	...	...	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case [10]	...	19.0	...	...	...	21.6	...	...	22.6	22.6	...	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case [11]	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	...	...	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	...	393	...	...	...	313	...	...	298	284	...	...	...
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8"/20"/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	161.6	163.1	158.6	157 2	157.2	...	...	...	...	...			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm. width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	233.4	225.0	224.7	223.2	222.1	217.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: 2" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	799	799	799	799	799	799							

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (*concluded*)

Tableau 15. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*fin*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2″×4″, mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	181.5	186.2	179.0	167.6	162.5	152.6	146.2	135.8	139.1	133.2	...	...	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	255.7	291.0	289.1	292.9	292.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	828	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1436	1567	1528	1683	1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	861	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	124.5	125.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100)[12]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		233		234			232							
Food		234		236			236			...			...	
Nonfood		232		232			228			...			...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From River Plate	£/2 240 lb	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Northern Range	£/2 240 lb	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Time charter:[13] Index numbers (1970 = 100)		252		...			...			...			...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 26%, bulk, 10- to 200-quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	315	320	326	329	323	310	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10-ton lots, London[14]	£/2 240 lb	18.29	18.29	18.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	...	...	...	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10- to 200-quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	200	201	197	199	200	206	208	...	...	..	...	...	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was £50.0 per metric ton in 1973. Usually China supplies raw rice, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 95°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton for 1972-74. Additional payments of £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton are made to less developed producing members (all except Australia), the amount being varied inversely with the world price of sugar. – [4] Arithmetical average to New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The weight of a carton is 19 kg. – [6] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [7] United Kingdom/Continent. – [8] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [9] Including supplement. – [10] 100 cans of $3^1/_4$ oz per case. – [11] 48 cans of $6^1/_2$ oz per case. – [12] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [13] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [14] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de £50,0 par tonne métrique en 1973. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) a été fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue pour la période 1972-74. Les paiements additionnels de £7,0 à £11,0 par tonne longue reçus par les membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), varient en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Poids d'un carton, 19 kg. – [6] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [7] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [8] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [9] Y compris supplément. – [10] Caisses de 100 boîtes de $3^1/_4$ oz. – [11] Caisses de 48 boîtes de $6^1/_2$ oz. – [12] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [13] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [14] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 16. - Oilseeds: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 16. - Oléagineux: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Castor beans - Graines de ricin			Copra - Coprah						Cottonseed - Graines de coton	
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros		Import prices — Prix à l'importation	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros			Export prices — Prix à l'exportation	Import prices — Prix à l'importation		Producer prices — Prix à la production	
	Brazil	India	European ports	India	Indonesia	Singapore	Philippines	European ports	United States	Egypt	United States
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-XII	13 months VII-VII 13 mois
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales										
	New cruzeiros/ 100 kg	Rupees/ 100 kg	£/ 2 240 lb	Rupees/ 100 kg	New rupiahs/ 100 kg	S. dollars/ 133.3 lb	Pesos/ 100 kg	U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg	Dollars/ 100 kg	Piastres/ 121.3 kg	Dollars/ 2 000 lb
1970	42	143.6	64.7	452	4 959	...	97.7	215	23.4	79.1	56.5
1971	56	144.0	66.1	373	5 410	...	89.3	188	—	79.1	56.8
1972	92	154.8	80.1	335	4 833	21.6	68.6	141	—	79.1	49.5
1973	181	243.5	—	568	12 883	41.4	187.3	344	62.2	79.1	98.4
1974	137	238.3	—	726	...	75.9	...	670	62.8	202.0	124.7
1974 I	170	235.0	—	790	21.526	65.0	412.6	767	59.6	79.1	100.0
II	170	239.0	—	780	20.781	83.2	390.0	745	66.0	79.1	101.0
III	170	236.0	—	650	19 243	88.0	433.6	874	—	79.1	100.0
IV	170	244.0	—	750	21 427	76.6	411.6	722	—	79.1	—
V	170	253.0	—	760	23 012	81.2	395.7	751	—	79.1	—
VI	140	262.0	—	710	21 792	90.0	432.5	776	—	79.1	—
VII	110	247.0	—	690	19 741	85.8	393.2	688	—	79.1	—
VIII	110	256.0	—	720	19.220	84.0	380.0	633	—	79.1	105.0
IX	100	252.0	—	690	...	69.4	...	552	—	79.1	112.0
X	100	208.0	—	680	...	70.0	...	586	—	202.0	136.0
XI	100	220.0	—	790	...	64.5	...	509	—	202.0	139.0
XII	100	208.0	—	700	...	52.6	...	435	—	202.0	130.0
1975 I	...	181.0	—	680	...	49.5	...	368	—	202.0	128.5
II	...	170.0	—	580	...	...	...	319	—	202.0	124.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg										
1970	9.3	19.1	15.3	60.3	13.7	...	16.6	[1]21.5	23.4	1.5	6.2
1971	10.6	19.2	15.8	49.8	13.9	...	13.9	18.8	—	1.5	6.3
1972	15.4	20.2	19.9	43.8	11.6	12.7	10.3	14.1	—	1.5	5.5
1973	29.5	31.4	—	73.8	31.0	28.1	27.8	34.4	62.2	1.6	10.8
1974	20.0	29.6	—	90.0	...	51.7	...	67.0	62.8	4.3	13.7
1974 I	26.8	27.9	—	93.8	51.9	43.3	60.9	76.7	59.6	1.7	11.0
II	26.3	29.0	—	94.6	50.0	55.7	51.5	74.5	66.0	1.7	11.1
III	26.3	30.1	—	82.9	46.4	60.1	64.0	87.4	—	1.7	11.0
IV	26.3	31.3	—	96.2	51.6	52.8	60.7	72.2	—	1.7	—
V	25.9	31.9	—	95.8	55.4	55.7	58.4	75.1	—	1.7	—
VI	20.5	33.3	—	89.5	58.5	60.5	63.9	77.6	—	1.7	—
VII	20.5	31.4	—	87.0	47.6	57.7	57.9	68.8	—	1.7	—
VIII	15.7	31.8	—	89.5	46.3	56.0	56.0	63.3	—	1.7	11.6
IX	14.0	31.0	—	84.9	...	47.2	...	55.2	—	1.7	12.3
X	13.8	25.6	—	83.6	...	48.2	...	58.6	—	4.3	15.0
XI	13.7	27.0	—	96.8	...	45.4	...	50.9	—	4.3	15.3
XII	13.4	25.5	—	85.9	...	37.6	...	43.5	—	4.3	14.3
1975 I	...	22.2	—	83.4	...	35.4	...	36.8	—	4.3	14.2
II	...	20.9	—	71.2	...	...	...	31.9	—	4.3	13.7

CASTOR BEANS

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Wholesale price, Bahia. – **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay.

Import prices

European ports: Kenya/Uganda/Tanzania, nearest forward shipment, ex ship, c.i.f. continental ports.

COPRA

Wholesale prices

India: Wholesale price, Kozhikode; from 1972, Rass variety. – **Indonesia:** Sundried A, mixed; wholesale price, Makasar. – **Singapore:** Mixed, loose, buyer, Singapore.

Export prices

Philippines: Sundried, f.o.b. Manila.

Import prices

European ports: Bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through June 1970 and from September 1974, Philippine; from July 1970 through August 1974, Philippine/Indonesian. – **United States:** Philippines, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

COTTONSEED

Producer prices

Egypt: Commercial varieties, government-fixed producer price. – **United States:** Average producer price.

GRAINES DE RICIN

Prix de gros

Brésil: Prix de gros, Bahia. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Kenya/Ouganda/Tanzanie, embarquement le plus proche, à quai, c.a.f. ports continentaux.

COPRAH

Prix de gros

Inde: Prix de gros, Kozhikode; depuis 1972, variété Rass. – **Indonésie:** Séché au soleil, qualité A, mélangé, prix de gros, Makasar. – **Singapour:** Mélangé en vrac, acheteur, Singapour.

Prix à l'exportation

Philippines: Séché au soleil, f.o.b. Manille.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: En vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f ; jusqu'à fin juin 1970 et à partir de septembre 1974, des Philippines; de juillet 1970 à fin août 1974, des Philippines et d'Indonésie. – **Etats-Unis:** Des Philippines, en vrac, c.a.f. côte du Pacifique.

GRAINES DE COTON

Prix à la production

Egypte: Variétés commerciales, prix officiel à la production. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production.

Table 16. - Oilseeds: Prices in selected countries (*continued*) **Tableau 16. - Oléagineux:** Prix dans certains pays (*suite*)

Year and month — Année et mois	Cottonseed-Graines de coton (*concluded-fin*)		Groundnuts - Arachides					Linseed - Graines de lin				
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Producer prices — Prix à la production*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*			*Producer prices — Prix à la production*		*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		
	India	Japan	United States	India	European ports I	European ports II	France	Argentina	United States	Canada	India	United States
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	15 months VII-IX 15 mois	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	XII-XI	VII-VI	VIII-VII	I-XII	VIII-VII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Rupees/ 100 kg	*U.S. dollars/ 2 240 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Rupees/ 100 kg*	*£/2 240 lb*	*£/1 000 kg*	*Francs/ 100 kg*	*New pesos/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 56 lb*	*Dollars/ 56 lb*	*Rupees/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 56 lb*
1970	90.3	—	12.8	223.9	97.0	89.7	123	29	2.40	2.54	182.3	2.64
1971	85.6	96.2	13.6	192.8	106.5	104.7	142	33	2.38	2.57	172.6	2.69
1972	83.8	103.0	14.5	206.9	106.4	128.0	...	74	3.56	4.83	175.0	3.50
1973	125.9	142.9	15.7	350.9	160.8	141.6	172	94	8.36	10.14	250.6	8.60
1974	159.7	232.9	17.8	374.2	256.6	251.0	283	144	...	...	339.5	...
1974 I	150.0	—	16.5	350.0	—	—	—	94	9.36	11.23	332.0	9.60
II	155.0	—	—	364.0	—	—	—	94	10.10	11.67	336.0	—
III	158.0	225.0	—	373.0	—	—	—	94	10.80	11.07	326.0	11.60
IV	161.0	225.0	—	376.0	252.7	—	285	94	9.27	9.67	328.0	10.98
V	163.0	228.8	—	377.0	261.6	255.0	285	94	8.83	9.92	342.0	—
VI	164.0	220.0	—	398.0	—	250.0	286	94	7.76	9.80	344.0	—
VII	165.0	221.2	—	403.0	249.3	248.0	260	94	8.60	10.95	332.0	9.00
VIII	172.0	221.5	17.7	400.0	—	—	—	94	10.80	10.99	350.0	—
IX	166.0	235.0	17.9	374.0	—	—	—	94	9.77	11.72	354.0	—
X	152.0	—	18.1	344.0	—	—	297	94	10.50	12.19	340.0	—
XI	155.0	260.0	17.9	370.0	—	—	296	94	10.60	10.94	350.0	11.25
XII	155.0	260.0	18.6	361.0	263.0	—	275	144	10.50	...	340.0	11.05
1975 I	146.0	260.0	17.5	342.0	...	—	—	144	8.63	...	272.0	—
II	132.0	223.3	—	323.0	...	—	—	144	7.76	...	226.0	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1970	12.0	—	28.2	29.9	22.9	21.5	22.2	6.5	9.4	9.9	24.3	10.4
1972	11.4	9.5	30.0	25.7	25.6	25.2	25.7	6.6	9.4	10.1	23.0	10.6
1972	11.0	10.1	31.9	27.0	26.3	30.1	...	14.8	14.0	19.1	22.9	13.8
1973	16.4	14.1	34.6	45.4	37.2	35.6	38.7	18.8	32.9	40.6	32.3	33.9
1974	19.8	22.9	39.2	46.6	60.3	59.9	60.0	28.8	...	...	42.2	...
1974 I	17.8	—	36.4	41.5	—	—	—	18.8	36.8	44.7	39.4	37.8
II	18.8	—	—	44.2	—	—	—	18.8	39.8	47.4	40.8	—
III	20.2	22.1	—	47.6	—	—	—	18.8	42.5	44.8	41.6	45.7
IV	20.6	22.1	—	48.2	60.5	—	58.5	18.8	36.5	39.7	42.1	43.2
V	20.6	22.5	—	47.5	61.6	61.0	58.0	18.8	34.8	40.6	43.1	—
VI	20.7	21.7	—	50.2	—	59.8	59.3	18.8	30.5	39.7	43.4	—
VII	20.8	21.8	—	51.2	58.3	59.3	55.4	18.8	33.9	44.0	41.9	35.4
VIII	21.4	21.8	39.0	49.7	—	—	—	18.8	42.5	43.8	43.5	—
IX	20.4	23.1	39.5	46.0	—	—	—	18.8	38.5	46.8	43.5	—
X	18.7	—	39.9	42.3	—	—	63.3	18.8	41.3	48.7	41.8	—
XI	19.0	25.6	39.5	45.3	—	—	63.9	18.8	41.7	43.6	42.9	44.3
XII	19.0	25.6	41.0	44.3	60.8	—	61.9	28.8	41.3	...	41.7	43.5
1975 I	17.9	25.6	38.6	42.0	...	—	...	28.8	34.0	...	33.4	—
II	16.2	22.0	—	39.6	...	—	...	28.8	30.5	...	27.7	—

COTTONSEED

Wholesale prices
India: White, wholesale price, Bombay.

Import prices
Japan: Former French West Africa, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

GROUNDNUTS

Producer prices
United States: Average producer price.

Wholesale prices
India: Shelled, wholesale price, Bombay.

Import prices
European ports: I - Nigerian, shelled, resellers, cash on arrival, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. - **II -** Sudanese, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; in bulk. – **France:** Cameroon and Dahomey, in bulk, shelled, import price, c.i.f.

LINSEED

Producer prices
Argentina: Grade No. 2, 4%, government-fixed producer price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. – **United States:** Average producer price including an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Wholesale prices
Canada: No. 1 C.W., for domestic use and export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, spot price, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. – **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay. – **United States:** No. 1, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

GRAINES DE COTON

Prix de gros
Inde: Blanches, prix de gros, Bombay.

Prix à l'importation
Japon: De l'ancienne Afrique-occidentale française, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

ARACHIDES

Prix à la production
Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros
Inde: Décortiquées, prix de gros, Bombay.

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: I - Du Nigeria, décortiquées, prix du revendeur, comptant à l'arrivée, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – **II -** Du Soudan, décortiquées, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f., en vrac. – **France:** Du Cameroun et du Dahomey, en vrac, décortiquées, prix à l'importation, c.a.f.

GRAINES DE LIN

Prix à la production
Argentine: Qualité N° 2, 4%, prix officiel à la production pour graines en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés.

Prix de gros
Canada: N° 1 C.O., pour consommation nationale et exportation, en entrepôt Fort William-Port Arthur, prix au comptant à la bourse des grains de Winnipeg. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay. – **Etats-Unis:** N° 1, prix de gros Minneapolis.

Table 16. - Oilseeds: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 16. - Oléagineux: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed - Graines de lin (*concluded-fin*)		Palm kernels — Palmistes	Rapeseed - Graines de colza			Soybeans - Soja		
	Import prices — Prix à l'importation			Producer prices — Prix à la production	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	Import prices — Prix à l'importation	Producer prices — Prix à la production	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	Import prices — Prix à l'importation
	United Kingdom	European ports		Sweden	India	European ports	United States	United States	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII		VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	IX-VIII	X-IX	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
	£/ 2 240 lb	£/ 2 240 lb		Kronor/ 100 kg	Rupees/ 100 kg	£/ 2 240 lb	Dollars/60 lb		U.S. dollars 1 000 kg
1970	53.2	70.9		90	210.8	57.9	2.85	2.98	119.3
1971	49.2	60.6		93	214.0	58.8	3.03	3.10	131.0
1972	59.1	46.5		88	219.9	60.1	4.13	5.34	143.6
1973	106.7	102.7		90	288.6	104.4	5.77	6.78	223.0
1974	227.7	203.1		...	393.8	182.1	...	...	274.2
1974 I	258.2	—		90	390.0	171.2	5.87	2.93	268.6
II	254.6	245.0		90	390.0	185.5	6.07	—	274.4
III	242.0	280.0		90	380.0	162.0	5.96	—	267.2
IV	201.8	240.8		90	370.0	138.7	5.15	—	234.8
V	203.7	220.5		90	380.0	—	5.21	5.52	230.2
VI	202.9	212.0		90	385.0	—	5.13	—	232.8
VII	220.6	192.8		...	385.0	—	6.10	7.34	273.4
VIII	229.8	181.5		...	420.0	—	7.55	8.77	—
IX	227.1	167.1		...	430.0	—	7.32	7.27	-
X	240.8	182.4		...	400.0	212.9	8.17	...	339.4
XI	226.1	173.2		...	410.0	208.8	7.44	3.49	320.2
XII	224.8	138.5		...	385.0	195.8	7.03	—	301.4
1975 I	204.9	127.7		...	320.0	119.5	6.30	—	260.0
II	167.9	110.0		...	260.0	151.4	5.72	...	238.3
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg								
1970	12.6	16.8		17.4	28.1	13.7	10.5	10.9	11.9
1971	11.6	14.5		18.8	28.5	14.2	11.1	11.4	13.1
1972	14.4	11.4		18.7	28.8	14.2	15.2	19.6	14.4
1973	26.5	22.8		20.4	37.2	25.2	21.2	24.9	22.3
1974	52.7	47.1		...	49.0	42.2	...	...	27.4
1974 I	57.9	—		18.8	46.3	38.4	21.6	10.8	26.9
II	57.8	55.6		19.4	47.3	42.1	22.3	—	27.4
III	57.0	66.0		20.4	48.5	38.2	21.9	—	26.7
IV	48.3	57.7		21.1	47.4	33.2	18.9	—	23.5
V	48.0	51.9		20.8	47.9	—	19.1	20.3	23.0
VI	47.7	49.9		20.5	48.9	—	18.8	-	23.3
VII	51.6	45.2		...	48.9	—	22.9	27.0	27.3
VIII	52.4	41.4		...	52.2	—	27.7	32.2	—
IX	52.1	38.4		...	52.9	-	26.9	26.7	—
X	55.3	41.9		...	49.2	48.9	30.0	...	33.9
XI	51.7	39.6		...	50.2	47.8	27.3	12.8	32.0
XII	51.9	32.0		...	47.2	45.2	25.8	—	30.1
1975 I	48.0	29.9		...	39.3	28.0	23.1	—	26.0
II	39.3	25.7		...	31.9	35.4	21.0	...	23.8

LINSEED

Import prices

United Kingdom: Canadian, net terms, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. U.K. ports; from September 1971 through 1972, transshipment from continental European ports.

PALM KERNELS

Import prices

European ports: Nigerian, net, resellers, cash on arrival, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

RAPESEED

Producer prices

Sweden: Basic producer price through June 1972: winter rapeseed, 18% water and 47% fat content; from July 1972 winter rape Sinus; annual averages are with contributions to crop failure insurance deducted.

Wholesale prices

India: R.A.I., U.P., wholesale price, Calcutta.

Import prices

European ports: Canadian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; from 1972, 40%; 1970 and 1971, 42%; from 1970, c.i.f. U.K. ports; from February through April 1971 and from October 1971 through December 1972, transshipment from continental European ports.

SOYBEANS

Producer prices

United States: Average producer price, including an allowance for unredeemed loans

Wholesale prices

United States: No 2, yellow, bulk, carlot sales, Chicago.

Import prices

United Kingdom: American, No. 2, yellow, bulk nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

GRAINES DE LIN

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Du Canada, prix nets, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni; depuis septembre 1971 jusqu'à fin 1972, réexpéditions des ports européens continentaux.

PALMISTES

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Nigeria, net, prix du revendeur, comptant à l'arrivee embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

GRAINES DE COLZA

Prix à la production

Suède: Jusqu'à fin juin 1972, prix de base à la production; graines de colza d'hiver, contenant 18% d'eau et 47% de matière grasse; à partir de juillet 1972, graines de colza d'hiver « Sinus »; moyennes annuelles calculées déduction faite des contributions à l'assurance-recolte.

Prix de gros

Inde: R.A.I., U.P., prix de gros Calcutta.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Canada, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; à partir de 1972, 40%; 1970 et 1971, 42%; depuis 1970, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni; de février à fin avril 1971 et depuis octobre 1971 jusqu'à fin décembre 1972, réexpéditions des ports europeens continentaux.

SOJA

Prix à la production

Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: N° 2, jaune, en vrac, par charge de wagon, Chicago

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Des Etats-Unis, N° 2, jaune, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f

Table 17. - Fats and oils: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Matières grasses: Prix dans certains pays

	Castor oil - Huile de ricin		Coconut oil - Huile de coco					Cottonseed oil — Huile de coton	
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*			*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	United States	European ports	India	Philippines	United States	Sri Lanka	European ports	United States	European ports
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Dollars/ 100 lb	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*Rupees/ 100 kg*	*Pesos/kg*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Rupees/ 2 240 lb*	*U.S. dollars/ 2 240 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*
1970	15.5	301.2	730	1.69	16.3	1 510	321.6	13.3	357.6
1971	17.2	338.8	605	1.50	13.6	1 408	282.9	15.5	398.0
1972	22.4	545.7	555	1.20	9.8	1 135	203.5	11.8	329.3
1973	52.6	1 132.4	942	3.08	23.4	2 032	473.8	17.7	437.3
1974	32.5	—	1 219	...	49.0	[1]3 865	1 017.7	38.6	904.6
1974 I	—	—	1 330	6.90	49.1	3 508	—	29.0	787.0
II	—	—	1 270	7.42	53.5	3 754	1 125.0	33.5	919.0
III	—	—	1 130	7.56	60.5	3 948	1 415.0	31.6	783.0
IV	—	—	1 270	7.39	—	4 250	1 133.0	35.0	871.0
V	—	—	1 245	7.08	60.0	4 565	948.0	37.0	948.0
VI	—	—	1 195	7.48	61.6	4 179	1 171.0	36.5	949.0
VII	—	—	1 170	7.14	60.5	3 757	1 132.0	39.0	940.0
VIII	—	—	1 185	6.38	51.7	3 700	1 080.0	47.0	—
IX	—	—	1 155	...	42.5	3 566	868.0	47.0	—
X	—	—	1 155	...	42.6	3 421	900.0	45.0	—
XI	—	—	1 310	...	35.3	...	775.0	46.0	1 040.0
XII	32.5	—	1 215	...	31.4	...	648.0	37.0	—
1975 I	32.5	649	1 150	...	26.2	...	500.0	—	885.0
II	32.5	650	1 010	...	22.6	...	492.0	—	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg								
1970	34.2	30.1	97.4	28.7	35.9	25.0	31.7	29.3	35.8
1971	37.9	33.9	80.7	23.3	30.0	23.3	27.8	34.2	39.9
1972	49.4	54.6	72.6	17.9	21.5	18.1	20.0	26.0	32.9
1973	116.0	113.2	121.3	45.0	51.6	31.1	46.6	39.0	43.7
1974	71.6	—	151.6	...	110.0	[1]57.9	100.2	85.2	90.5
1974 I	—	—	157.9	101.8	108.3	50.0	—	63.9	78.7
II	—	—	154.1	109.4	117.9	54.3	110.7	73.9	91.9
III	—	—	144.2	111.5	133.4	59.3	139.3	69.4	78.3
IV	—	—	162.8	109.0	—	64.8	111.5	77.2	87.1
V	—	—	157.0	104.6	132.3	69.6	93.3	81.6	94.8
VI	—	—	151.9	110.5	135.8	63.1	115.3	80.5	94.9
VII	—	—	148.6	105.5	133.4	57.6	111.4	86.0	94.0
VIII	—	—	147.3	94.2	113.9	55.6	106.3	103.6	—
IX	—	—	142.1	...	93.7	53.0	85.4	103.6	—
X	—	—	142.1	...	94.0	51.2	88.6	99.2	—
XI	—	—	160.5	...	77.8	...	76.3	101.4	104.0
XII	71.6	—	149.1	...	69.2	...	63.8	81.6	—
1975 I	71.6	64.9	141.1	...	57.9	...	49.2	—	88.5
II	71.6	65.0	123.9	...	49.9	...	48.4	—	...

[1] January-October average.

CASTOR OIL

Wholesale prices

United States: No. 3, technical, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

Import prices

European ports: Brazilian, No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, cash on presentation of documents; from March 1971, c.i.f. continental ports; 1970, c.i.f. U.K. ports.

COCONUT OIL

Wholesale prices

India: White, wholesale price, Bombay. – **Philippines:** Wholesale price, Manila. – **United States:** Crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast.

Export prices

Sri Lanka: White, naked, delivered to wharf, Colombo.

Import prices

European ports: Philippines, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

COTTONSEED OIL

Wholesale prices

United States: Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. southeastern mills.

Import prices

European ports: United States, prime, bleachable, summer, yellow, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

[1] Moyenne janvier-octobre.

HUILE DE RICIN

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: N° 3, pour usages techniques, citernes, par charge de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Brésil, N° 1, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, au comptant sur présentation des documents; depuis mars 1971, c.a.f. ports continentaux; 1970, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni.

HUILE DE COCO

Prix de gros

Inde: Blanche, prix de gros, Bombay. – **Philippines:** Prix de gros, Manille. – **Etats-Unis:** Brute, en wagons-citernes, côte du Pacifique.

Prix à l'exportation

Sri Lanka: Blanche, sans emballage, livrée à quai, Colombo.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Des Philippines, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

HUILE DE COTON

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Brute, en wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Sud-Est.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Des Etats-Unis, premier choix, « bleachable », de l'été, jaune, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Rotterdam.

Table 17. - Fats and oils: Prices in selected countries *(concluded)*

Tableau 17. - Matières grasses: Prix dans certains pays *(fin)*

	Tung oil - Huile d'abrasin		Lard - Saindoux			Tallow - Suif			Whale oil - Huile de baleine	Fish oil - Huile de poisson
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*		*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	
	United States	European ports	United States	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United States	United States	European ports	European ports
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Cents/lb	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*Marks/100 kg*	*£/2240 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*Cents/lb*	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*Dollars/ 1 000 kg*
1970	22.3	477.1	11.6	132.0	114.6	87.5	8.2	8.5	255.9	248.6
1971	13.8	271.8	10.7	131.6	109.1	83.5	7.7	8.0	252.0	221.0
1972	11.1	229.2	10.4	118.2	102.4	69.7	7.0	8.1	215.0	179.0
1973	19.2	524.1	19.8	156.2	152.0	147.0	14.0	16.2	215.0	335.0
1974	35.3	704.6	29.6	...	319.1	205.0	18.2	20.3	—	558.0
1974 I	32.0	763.0	24.1	200.0	309.0	227.0	17.9	21.4	—	509
II	33.1	770.0	30.2	...	331.0	245.0	21.8	24.1	—	517
III	36.4	745.0	28.1	...	302.0	—	22.4	24.3	—	557
IV	36.0	709.0	24.6	...	268.0	220.0	20.8	22.9	—	565
V	35.5	669.0	22.4	...	240.0	223.0	20.5	22.5	—	587
VI	33.5	640.0	21.1	...	228.0	—	18.0	20.0	—	557
VII	33.5	585.0	30.6	...	310.0	196.0	19.2	19.9	—	540
VIII	33.5	551.0	31.1	...	331.0	202.0	18.8	20.9	—	596
IX	35.0	617.0	30.5	...	312.0	198.0	16.1	17.7	—	560
X	35.2	781.0	37.6	...	402.0	190.0	16.9	19.0	—	591
XI	38.9	868.0	38.2	...	404.0	179.0	14.8	17.4	—	587
XII	41.0	758.0	36.3	...	392.0	171.0	11.2	14.0	—	533
1975 I	39.0	735.0	33.4	...	367.0	143.0	11.0	...	—	510
II	39.0	782.0	30.3	...	327.0	127.0	11.2	...	—	424
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1970	49.2	47.7	25.6	36.1	27.1	20.7	18.1	18.8	25.6	24.9
1971	30.4	27.2	23.6	37.9	26.2	20.1	17.0	17.6	25.2	22.1
1972	24.5	22.9	22.9	36.7	25.0	17.0	15.4	17.9	21.5	17.9
1973	42.3	52.4	43.7	59.8	37.4	35.5	30.9	35.6	21.5	33.5
1974	77.8	70.5	65.2	...	73.7	47.3	40.1	44.8	—	55.8
1974 I	70.5	76.3	53.1	...	69.2	50.9	39.5	47.1	—	50.9
II	73.0	77.0	66.5	...	75.1	55.6	48.1	53.1	—	51.7
III	80.2	74.5	61.9	...	71.2	—	49.3	53.5	—	55.7
IV	79.4	70.9	54.3	...	64.2	52.7	45.9	50.5	—	56.5
V	78.3	66.9	49.3	...	56.5	52.5	45.2	49.7	—	58.7
VI	73.9	64.0	46.7	...	53.6	—	39.7	44.1	—	55.7
VII	73.9	58.5	67.5	...	72.5	45.8	42.4	43.8	—	54.0
VIII	73.9	55.1	68.6	...	75.5	46.1	41.3	46.1	—	59.6
IX	77.2	61.7	67.3	...	71.6	45.4	35.5	39.1	—	56.0
X	77.7	78.1	82.9	...	92.3	43.6	37.3	41.8	—	59.1
XI	85.8	86.8	84.3	...	92.4	40.9	32.6	38.4	—	58.7
XII	90.4	75.8	80.1	...	90.7	39.5	24.8	30.9	—	53.3
1975 I	86.0	73.5	73.6	...	85.9	33.5	24.2	...	—	51.0
II	86.0	78.2	66.9	...	76.7	29.7	24.8	...	—	42.4

TUNG OIL

Wholesale prices
United States: Raw, in tank cars, New York.

Import prices
European ports: Bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through 1973, South American; from 1974 Chinese/Argentine/Paraguay, ex-tank, Rotterdam.

LARD

Wholesale prices
United States: Prime, steam, loose, tank carlots, Chicago.

Import prices
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American, prime, steam, import price, c.i.f. North Sea ports. - United Kingdom: American, prime, steam, in bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

TALLOW

Wholesale prices
United Kingdom: Grade 2, loose, ex factory, London.
United States: Inedible, prime or extra, tank carlots, wholesale price, Chicago.

Export prices
United States: Bulk, f.o.b. ship, New York; from 1970, bleachable fancy.

WHALE OIL

Import prices
European ports: Crude, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

FISH OIL

Import prices
European ports: Semirefined, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., resellers; through February 1971, Peruvian; from April 1971 through February 1973, Peruvian/Chilean; from March 1973, any origin, crude, c.i.f. N.W. Europe.

HUILE D'ABRASIN

Prix de gros
Etats-Unis: Brute, en wagons-citernes, New York.

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: En vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin 1973, d'Amérique du Sud; depuis 1974, de la Chine, de l'Argentine, et du Paraguay, à la citerne, Rotterdam.

SAINDOUX

Prix de gros
Etats-Unis: Premier choix, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac, par charge de wagon, Chicago.

Prix à l'importation
Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': Des Etats-Unis, premier choix, fondu à la vapeur, prix à l'importation, c.a.f. ports de la mer du Nord.
Royaume-Uni: Des Etats-Unis, premier choix, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

SUIF

Prix de gros
Royaume-Uni: Classe 2, en vrac, départ usine, Londres.
Etats-Unis: Non comestible, premier choix ou extra, par charge de wagon, prix de gros, Chicago.

Prix à l'exportation
Etats-Unis: En vrac, f.o.b. navire, New York; depuis 1970, « bleachable fancy ».

HUILE DE BALEINE

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: Brute, en vrac, c.a.f. Rotterdam.

HUILE DE POISSON

Prix à l'exportation
Ports européens: Semi-raffinée, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. aux revendeurs; jusqu'à fin février 1971, du Pérou; avril 1971 à fin février 1973, du Pérou et du Chili; à partir de mars 1973, toutes origines, brute, c.a.f. Europe du Nord-Ouest.

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Sugar	6	1
Tobacco	12	3
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Onions	7/8	1
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Beverages and beverage crops		
Coffee	6,12	3
Tea	6,12	3
Fibres		
Cotton	9,12	3
Fruit		
Lemons and limes	7/8	3
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines	7/8	3
Grain		
Barley	7/8,10/11	2
Maize	7/8,10/11	2
Oats	7/8,10/11	2
Rice	7/8,10/11	2
Rye	7/8,10/11	2
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Butter	6	1
Cheese and curds	6	1
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Meat	5,9	1
Milk and cream	5,9	1
Wool	5,9,12	

	23	24
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Groundnuts and oil	5,10/11	
Linseed and oil	4,10/11	
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Palm oil	5,10/11	
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Cocoa beans	6,12	
Coffee	6,12	
Tea	6,12	
Fibres		
Cotton	10/11	
Miscellaneous fibres	10/11	
Fruit		
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Apples		3
Bananas		3
Grapefruit		3
Lemons		3
Oranges		3

	23	24
Grain		
Barley	9	2
Maize	9	2
Oats	9	2
Rice	9	2
Rye	9	3
Wheat	9	2
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
Eggs	7/8	
Milk		1
Wool	12	
Meat		
Bacon	7/8	
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The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (abbreviation: *Mon. Bull. agric. Econ. Statist.* [FAO]) is published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy. The statistical tables contain information available as of the 5th of the month indicated on the cover.

Articles express the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Annual subscription Italian lire 5 200; single copies Italian lire 6 500. Subscriptions are payable in local currency when orders are placed through local sales agents.

PRINTED IN ITALY

TIPOLITOGRAFIA F. FAILLI - ROMA

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PP/F7550/E/5.75/1/3500